JACKSON CORRESPONDENCE

1907-1908

Letters Vol. 20

Shelf Vol. # 26

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July 24, 1907.

Rev. R. G. Mc Niece, D.D.,
1148 Blaine Avenue,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Doctor Mc Niece:

Your letter of July 15th is received and I thank you for the information. A few days after writing you about the sale of the Temple house I had an interview with Dr. Bailey and learned all the ins and outsit was of course different from what the information I wrote you, and I was glad to have Dr. Bailey,s explanations.

I greatly appreciate your suffering and self-denial in furthering the interests of the College; the Lord will abundantly bless you, and in after years when the College is on its feet and moving prosperously, you that sow will be equally blessed with those that reap. I have noticed that the colleges which God has blessed for the up-building of his kingdom have all,so far as I have read of them, passed through great suffering and tribulation in getting a start,---- it is the baptism of the cross which precedes the coming triumph.

Why would it not be wise for the trustees,with the permission of the ladies of the Ferry family, to take the $7200 that has been raised for the Woman's building, added to the $15,000 of the Ferry family, making $22,200 in hand, and with that start the Girls' building? The $22,200 will put up the building and enclose it; then, if the last $2800 is not yet in, why the bulding can remain shut up until it is raised, and the $2800 will do the plastering, plumbing and painting, and finishing. That is a plan that has been very wisely employed by Roman Catholics and others in building public buildings for schools,&c. Where sufficient money is in hand to erect the walls and enclose the building, it is usually a good plan to do so; if then you have to wait a few months for funds to build the inside it gives the walls a chance to dry and settle before the plastering is done. But probably the trustees have canvassed this matter before.

I understand that the Temple property sold for $17,000; I do not know whether this is net or whether the commission comes out of it.

Remember me very kindly to your family.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

July 24, 1907.

Rev. Robert M. Stevenson, D.D.,
1248 Blaine Avenue,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Dr. Stevenson:

Your good letter of July 15, is received. I understand that the Temple property sold for $17,000, but do not know whether this is net or the 3 % commission is to be extracted.

With kind regards to your wife and daughter, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

July.24, 1907.

Mrs. J. V. McCullough,
C/o G. Virtue, Boston Block,
Seattle, Washington.

My dear Mrs. McCullough:

The Bureau of Education, at your request, has appointed a Miss Foster for Klinquan. Kindly send me a statement of her Christian character. Will she carry on religious work among the natives out of school hours as you did? I think in such communities as that, this work of the teacher is exceedingly important.

Trusting that you are receiving great benefit from your vacation, and with kind regards to your husband,

I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

July 24, 1907.

Mr. Parker M. Burke,
1 The Cloisters,
Temple
London, E. C., England.

Dear Sir:

Yours of recent date asking for some data concerning the history of my family, is received.

The Lewis Publishing Company, 265 Broadway, New York, N. Y., have recently published in three large volumes, a History of Union University, (Schenectady, New York). On pages 174-184, volume 2, of said History, is a brief biological sketch of myself, commencing with references to my grand parents, a copy of which (grand Parents) I enclose.

The histories of the universities in the United States, so far as written, ought to prove very helpful to you as they give biological sketches of all the leading Alumni. Hoping this will prove what you want,

I remain,
Very sincerely yours,
Sheldon Jackson
U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

1 Enclosure.

July 24, 1907.

Mr. C. E. Thatcher,
Special Transportation Agent,
Exposition Station, Norfolk, Va.

My dear Mr. Thatcher:

Your letter with duplicate reports of the Home Bank is received. Governor Falkner is out of the city until some time in August, but Mr. Walker, his law partner, said that he would get Admiral Lamberton's signature to the papers and then mail them to Governor Falkner for his signature

I hope that this will prove satisfactory and you will shortly receive the papers. If you do not, let me hear from you again and I will trace them up.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

7

July 24, 1907.

Mrs. William G. Thomas,
Wrangel, Alaska.

My dear Mrs. Thomas:

I wrote you last week of the appointment of Mrs. Pusey as teacher, an earnest Christian woman, brought up a Presbyterian, and now is the widow of a Methodist Minister. When she arrives please hunt her up and help her to get located. and as far as possible interest her in the christian work for the natives.

I understand that Mrs. Paul is no longer in commission but that Willie Wells has been sent to take her work. What is behind this change?

With kind regards to Mr. Thomas, I remain

Respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson
U.S. Gen. Agt. of Education
in Alaska

8

July 25, 1907.

Miss Anne G. Faries,

2441 Nicollet Avenue,

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

My dear Miss Faries:

I am trying to get a photograph of the Reverend Bradley Phillips, one of the old missionaries in Wisconsin and Minnesota. My impression is that he died not very long ago while residing at Minneapolis. If you know where the post-office address of any member of his family is, kindly forward the enclosed letter to him or her. I trouble you with this because I do not seem to have the address of your brother.

Remember me very kindly to your Aunt. Mrs. Jackson and the daughters are in usual health.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

1 Enclosure

July 25, 1907.

Dear Friends:

I am very desirous of securing a photograph of the Rev. Bradley Phillips, and would prefer one of the earlier ones, back in the 70s. If any of his family have one that they can spare I will consider it a very great favor if they will either present or loan it to me. I am making a collection of the likenesses of the Missionaries of the early times in western Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

10

July 23, 1907.

To the Pastor of
The First Presbyterian Church,
Emporia, Kansas.

Dear Brother:

I am very anxious to get hold of a photograph of the Rev. John D. Hewitt, D.D., who died a few years ago at Emporia. If you know the post-office address of any of his family kindly forward the enclosed letter to them and greatly oblige.

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

1 Enclosure.

July 25, 1907.

Dear Friends:

I am making a collection of photographs of the early Missionaries in Montana and would consider it a great favor if you can present or loan me a photograph of the late Doctor John D. Hewitt.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

8281
Copy.

L.E.C.

Long Beach, Calif,
July 20, 1907.

Dear Dr. Jackson:

I was indeed glad to hear from you again and glad to know that you are regaining your health.

You do not know how much I regret that I was unable to meet Commissioner Brown. My health is not as good as usual and it looked like a hard proposition to go to Los Angeles on a hot day, but I would have done so had I not been informed (credibly I believed) that Com'r Brown was to give a lecture at the Long Beach Chautauqua, now in session. However, as at that time I had not a copy of the new form of contract for reindeer I had not much of a basis for discussion. The contract & Rules & Regulations sent me this week are puzzling me much, and will need much cogitation. As it seems to me now, the Gov't would expect a mission to keep a man at the station, pay his salary, and support the station, while he must assume the responsibilities and multitudinous duties (in details) of the care of the apprentices and herd, with no remuneration except a few male reindeer for food. It surely is not necessary for the Government to have its employes supported by a missionary society! This new plan is not what our Society counted on. We asked for the "loan" of a herd of reindeer, and Sec. Garfield, in his letter of March 16, says that if terms are agreed upon he will be pleased to enter into a contract with our Society for the "loan" of a herd" as soon as it can be safely moved," which he thinks"will be July or August". Now, this new plan is not a "loan", it seems to me; it puts the reindeer and herders in the care of a mission, and holds the mission responsible for them, and does not propose that the mission shall have any compensation, except some reindeer meat! At Sinuk this coming year we are planning to support two instead of one missionary, because we expect to have reindeer, which will take so much of the Sup'ts time and thought. It may be that I do not understand the new plan yet, however.

Mr. Young just now says that Sec. Garfield is to be in Los Angeles soon. I will try and see him.

Hoping that your health will continue to improve, I am,

Yours cordially,

Mrs. R. H. Young.

July 30, 1907.

Rev. Charles H. Cook, D. D.,
Sacaton, Arizona.

Dear Doctor Cook:

I have been looking over ~~the~~ the photographs of missionaries through the west, and find that I have none of yourself. I wish very much that you would mail me one. If you have an old one to spare as you looked in the 70s or 80s I would prefer it to a modern one. If you have none to give me, kindly loan me one for a few months and I will return it to you or your children.

Remember me very kidnly to your family.

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. ~~General~~ Agent of ~~Education~~
for ~~Alaska~~.

The Concord
Washington
D.C.

July 30, 1907.

The Presbyterian Minister,
Grant City, Missouri.

My dear Brother:

In 1883 Reverend William Myer was preaching in your church. I am very anxious to get hold of a photograph of him for publication on early missionaries in Arizona. If you know of the post-office address of any member of his familyplease send it to me; or if any of your congregation has a photograph of him get it for me.

Thanking you in advance for your trouble, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

July 30, 1907.

The Presbyterian Minister,
Milan, Missouri.

My dear Brother:

In 1883 Rev. William Myer was preaching in your church. I am very anxious to get hold of a photograph of him for publication on early missionaries in Arizona. If you know the post-office address of any member of his family please send it to me; or if any one of your congregation has a photograph of him that he will either give or loan me, please get it for me

Thanking you in advance for your trouble, I remain

Sincerely yours,

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

July 30, 1907.

The Presbyterian Minister,
Anaheim, California.

My dear Brother:

I am very anxious to secure a photograph of Rev. James M. Roberts who was for many years a missionary in New Mexico, and latterly from 1883 to 1886, was in Anaheim.

If you can learn for me the post-office address of any member of his family, please mail it to me; or if you can find in the congregation a photograph of him which the owner will loan me for a few months, please send it. It is wanted for publication in a book on the early missionaries in New Mexico.

Very sincerely yours,

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

July 30, 1907.

Doctor Lowell M. Mc Afee,
Park College, Parkville,
Missouri.

My dear Dr. McAfee:

Yours of the 19th instant is received. Kindly let me know the amount that Healy Wolfe is indebted to you for the Room in the fall of 1906.

I greatly regret that when you were writing me to send the money directly to Healy you did not let me know that he was indebted to you for an advance.

Trusting that you will have a restful vacation, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt. of Education
for Alaska.

Copy- 8354.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Deering , Alaska.
June 24, 1907.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

Dear Sir:

It is now a month since we had our last mail being very busy at that time I did not write you about the school as I expected to do so. I think Mrs. Gordon wrote you about it and she thought it would be nice for both of us write to you about the school The children did well this year although I do not exactly know how the were last winter. They are bright, quick to learn and are obedient -- being this my first experience in teaching I think it is a nice thing to be a teacher. The children are very fond of drawing different pictures and they are curious to know things that they never saw. Of course as the school is young yet there are some weak points such as the habit of sleeping late in the morning and stay up late in the evenings. I think these things go according to what kind of teachers the children had here for I am saying this because the children are quite obedient in other things. I am sure they will break this off if they are enforced more firmly. I do not mean mean and rough firmness, I mean gentle kind firmness as the natives are very knowing differences between kindness and unkindness. I am told that Miss Cox was a most excellent teacher here last year. The main thought for educating the children is to give them a better, happier living not a good living while in school with their children and then when leave the school to practice old time things. I think all the Eskimos are trying to have better, happier living. When the school closed I went to the Reindeer Herd and I had such a lovely reindeer ride on the way. It is wonderful how the native herders are improving since I last saw them. It is wonderful how this work has been carried The Eskomos are so friendly and loving often. I go round their huts and tents; they say "Thank you come"back and they would tell"me"my house is too dirty for you to stay". I never saw such a kind gentle race of people.

As I said before the children are quick to learn; they will learn lots in the future.

I must close now. Mr. Lopp has wrote me a letter that you had been very sick. I hope you are well now and we, the Alaska natives, are touched by a heart feeling and wish you speedy recovery and best health and happiness.

We will leave every thing to God for he makes no mistakes.

With very sincere wishes for your happiness and health,

Very truly,

(signed) Anna Buck.

August 1, 1907.

Rev. Robert L. Stewart, D.D.,

My dear Brother:

I enclose you letters from Rev. Mr. Rommel and Doctor Baird, with items of early work in Montana, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah.

What are your plans for visiting Washington? If I get well enough to go north for a few weeks I will let you know in advance, as I must be home when you visit Washington.

With kind regards to Mrs. Stewart,

I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Wound not yet closed -
Have good photo of Rev Crittenden
& daughter of Montana

August 1, 1907.

Rev. George Ainslie, D.D.,
1233 C Avenue,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

My dear Brother:

Yours of July 24th is received, and I thank you for giving me the address of Rev. John A. Ainslie, to whom I have written.

Sincerely yours,

U.S.Gen'l Agt. of Education
for Alaska.

August 1, 1907.

Rev. John T. Baird, D.D.,
Prattsmouth, Nebraska.

Dear Brother:

Yours of the 29th with photographs received with thanks. I am also much obliged to you for the memoranda concerning the work of your Presbytery in connection with Colorado, Wyoming and Utah.

I trust that you are in good health after all these years.

Can you give me the address of any member of the Reverend A. S. Billingsley's family that I may send to them for a photo.

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson
U. S. Gen'l Agt. of Education
for Alaska.

Do you know how I can get a photo of Rev Carroll, who was in 1869 N. School Supt of Neb + Iowa?

24

August 1, 1907.

Mrs. Charles E. Walker,
531 Eastern Parkway,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Mrs. Walker:

Yours of July 29th is received, also photographs received. I return one for fear something happens to it before I return the other.

I have not yet had time to look up the number of the Herald with your father's picture, but will write again. I will also try and find out which regiment he was Chaplain of.

Remember me very kindly to your son.

Respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

August 8, 1907.

Major General F. C. Ainsworth,
Military Secretary,
War Department, City.

Dear Sir:

If it is not too much trouble kindly have one of your clerks look up for me the ~~name~~ number of the Colorado Volunteer Regiment in the late Civil War, of which the Rev. Lewis Hamilton was Chaplain. His grand children would like to have the number of his regiment.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt. of Education
for Alaska.

August 6, 1907.

Mr. Marion Lawrance,
806 Hartford Building,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Lawrance:

I rejoice that you are safely returned from Rome to your work, and wishing you a blessing in the removal of your family and effects to Chicago, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

August 5, 1907.

Mrs. J. V McCullough,
1821 Queen Anne Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Friend:

Yours of July 30th is received. I am sorry that you are so situated that you can not teach the school this session at Saxman. We will be glad any time to have you return to the Alaska schools.

With kind regards to your husband, I remain,

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt. of Education
for Alaska.

August 5, 1907.

The Adjutant General of
the State of Colorado,
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly send me the number of the Regiment of Colorado volunteers during the Civil War, of which the Rev. Lewis Hamilton was chaplain.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness, I am, Sir,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of
Education for Alaska.

August 5, 1907.

Mr. R. W. D. Bryan,
Albuquerque, New Mexico.

My dear Mr. Bryan:

I enclose, under separate enclosure, a photograph of the rented school building at Albuquerque in which I opened the first Indian school.

The gentleman in the foreground is Professor Shearer; one of the ladies is Miss Laura Shields, sister of Reverend James Shields, formerly of Jemez.

I have not ~~had time to look up~~ been able to find minutes with regard ~~to~~ church organization, April 20, 1880, in the [illegible] I have an indistinct recollection of the organization but my memoranda concerning it has either been mislaid or lost during the years intervening and my frequent changes of residence. My impression is that it was not reported to the Presbytery for reception as we expected the Rev. Mr. Fulton to take charge, ordain the elders and report the same to the Presbytery in person.

* I have been able to give to the session.

If at any time in the future I run across the memoranda I will write you.

I hope some time before I die to make a personal visit to the churches of New Mexico.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Gen'l Agt. of Education
for Alaska.

(Enclosure under separate cover)

August 6, 1907.

Rev. William Myer,
Tecumseh, Oklahoma.

My dear Brother:

I am trying to enlarge my collection of photographs of the early missionaries in Arizona, and find that I have none of yourself. If you have one to spare kindly mail it to me; if you cannot give it to me, then loan it for a few months. I may possibly need it for a book that is being considered on early mission work in the Rocky Mountain territories.Where you once labored under such discouraging circumstances at Phoenix, there is now a large flourishing Presbyterian church.

Trusting that you are enjoying good health after all these years, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

August 7, 1907.

Rev. Robert L. Stewart, D.D.,
Wildmere House,
Minnewaska, Ulster Co., New York.

Dear Doctor Stewart:

Your letter of August 2d must have passed the one that I wrote you about the same time.

My wound has not yet fully healed and my plans for the summer are still held in abeyance. If I am able to leave the city before hot weather closes Mrs. J. and myself will go to Gloucester, Mass., and spend a couple of weeks with Leslie, who went there August 1st.

I am very sorry to hear of the affection of your arm --- I think that you are attempting too much work. With your professorial and literary duties I do not think that you ought to preach every Sunday. Remember that the physical, mental and nervous system require a seventh part of the time for rest.

Now, with regard to your questions:

(1) "What was your connection with Pioche?" - A. In a general way it was that of a superintendent. If I remember right,called Dr. Egbert's attention to the place and recommended to him to try it, which he did. So far as I remember, the Board of Missions would do nothing for him. I sent him something from the

Raven fund but I think the larger part of his support was received in the collections at meetings. I do not think that a church was actually organized; the citizens got up a petition to Dr. Egbert and myself to organize a Presbyterian church, but I think before I could visit the place and organize Dr. Egbert's health was so much worse that he was compelled to leave, and the organization fell through.

2. "Did you go to Texas at the request of the Secretaries or the Board?" - A. I went to Texas at the suggestion of Dr. Kendall. At the time Texas was receiving a very large emigration and Dr. Kendall was disposed to transfer me from the Rocky Mountain field to that of Texas as superintendent of missions, and probably wanted to give me a chance of seeing what I thought of Texas. He secured from William E. Dodge free passes for myself and wife over all the Railroad lines in the State. Both Mrs. J. and myself concluded that the climate would not suit us, consequently there was no change of location made.

3. "Did you do any work in Dakota?" - A. I do not remember doing any work in Dakota; the nearest that I came to it was a visit to Sweet Water Mining region, which, if I mistake not, is on the Wyoming side of the line between South Dakota and Wyoming. I visited and preached in both sections and also directed the Rev. Mr Hughes to supply them with preaching as often as possible from Corinne, Utah.

In the summer of 1877 I did not go to Montana as distances were so great that I could not make a trip of inspection in Montana, and the same season do the work which I was expected to do in eastern Oregon, Washington and northern Idaho, consequently

I took the trip to the Walla Walla valley and because of the Nez Perces war went on to Alaska.

Let me know your plans after you leave Minnewaska, as I want to form my plans, if I go away at all, so as to be home when it will be convenient for you to visit Washington.

With kind regards to Mrs. Stewart, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

August 7, 1907.

Rev. H. F. Falconer,
Klukwan, Haines P. O.,
Alaska.

Dear Brother:

Your letters received, and I greatly rejoice that you have a prospect of securing good water for Klukwan.

I think the Rev. Doctor Stearns will without doubt secure the balance of the money for you. However, I want to share in the work and send you my check for ten dollars.

I note what you say with regard to the teacher being unable to board with your family and when one is found she will be notified. The place has been offered to Miss Kurtz, who was teaching last year at Afognak, Alaska, but her acceptance has not been received.

Is there any furniture at all in the residence of the teacher's part of the school house, if so, what is it, to whom does it belong, and are they ready to sell it; and if so at what sum? The government is commencing this year for the first time to put some simple furniture in the teachers' residences. When the teacher arrives you can inform her that if there is nothing there, that she can write and ask this office to send her such furniture as they are supplying in other teachers' residences at other places.

With kind regards to your wife, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt. of Education
for Alaska.

August 7, 1907.

Mrs. Frances B. Hamlin,
C/o Rev. Doctor Gordon,
Rensselaerville, Albany County,
New York.

My dear Mrs. Hamlin:

Your welcome letter of August 3d is received, and I thank you for your kind expressions of interest in my welfare. I am glad to say that I am constantly gaining, but still unable to do much work, and perhaps will not recover in full my usual strength for some months yet---I am however thankful to be free from pain.

I am very glad to have the history of Union University in the library of this Bureau. If your copy had not been for disposal I intended asking the Commissioner of Education to purchase a copy from the publisher.

I note what you say with regard to Doctor Gordon, and if I hear of any situation such as I think he would like, I will let him know and also mention his name favorably.

The main college building is receiving its finishing touch but will not be utilized this fall because there is no method of heating --- the building of the heating plant for the institution is awaiting funds. The $25,000 fund for the erection of the girls' building lacks $2800 yet of completion. Dr.

Stevenson, the president, seems quite sanguine that he will be able to raise that sum yet this fall, so that they can commence on the girls' building.

There is some prospect that the collegiate institute building will be sold this fall and the money turned into a boys' dormitory, at the college. A recent letter from Dr. McNiece speaks of having matters in shape for the transference of the college work from the present collegiate building to the new college buildings at the opening of the college year for 1907-8.

I wish very much you could secure an interview with Mrs. Russell Sage. I know if you could get a hearing that you could secure probably from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars out of the fund at her disposal, for a Sage Memorial Building or a Sage Endowment for one or two professorships.

Leslie has gone to Gloucester for the summer; I do not know whether Mrs. J. and myself can get out of the city at all; if so we may also go to Gloucester for a couple of weeks. Delia attended her class meeting at Wellesley and will probably remain the rest of the summer in the city.

All join me in loving remembrances to you, also to Doctor and Mrs. Gordon.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

If you could secure a Professorship Endowment, perhaps Dr Gordon could be made the professor.

(Copy-FYH)

Golovin Mission, Alaska,
Oct. 26, 1906.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,
General Agent of Education for Alaska.

Dear Sir:

I have just received Mr. Frank Churchill's report, and in compliance to your request of August 15th I have been reading the report, and I have also made a few comments and notes on some of the statements made in the report. Mr. Frank C. Churchill gives my poor English and my ignorance about the facts as an excuse for not getting more information from this station. But my fault is not as serious as that. The limited time Mr. Frank C. Churchill had to dispose of when he inspected this station must have something to do with the fact that he did not get all the information he wanted. When it comes to the reindeer business I think I am well posted about the affairs in Golovin Bay, as I have been in connection with this Mission since 1900. I don't think I left any question unanswered that Mr. Churchill made. When I answered his questions by taking the figures from the record, I think I did the right thing. The record must be more reliable than my memory.

The figures Mr. Churchill got from me are as follows:

	Deer.
Mission,	462
Nils Klemetsen, a Lap herder,	287
Self supporting Eskimos,	293
Eskimo apprentices,	36
Mission "	35
Nils Klemetsen, apprentice,	4
Peter Egelak,	6
Mrs. Dexter,	9
Government,	32
	1,164

I don't know what reason Mr. Churchill have for not believing it to be 52 trained sled deer in the herd. I think the figures that comes from the superintendent, and the herders, when they are together counting the deer, are the most accurate that can be obtained in this place. If Mr. Churchill would have asked me about the Government deer now in the herd I would gladly informed him how thuse deer became Government deer, and that those 50 deer the Government loned to the Mission 1896 had been returned to the Government after 5 years.

Concerning Mr. Nils Klemetsen, he was supporting 2 apprentices when Mr. Frank Churchill made his inspection here. There was only one apprentice in the report, the other had only served a short time so he had no deer. This apprentice was latter on discharged for disobedience. I deemed it wise to let him leave the herd, to avoid further troubles.

There may be more statements in the report that would be well to make notes on. But the boat is comming, and they have no time for waiting, if possibly they will trye to get the mail omboard on the last boat that leav Nome.

Thanking you for your kindness, I remain,

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. A. Gustafson.

C O P Y,
11181 - M.

Swedish Evangelical Mission

Department of the Interior,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
ALASKA DIVISION.

Unalakleet, Oct. 18th, 1906.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have read Mr. Churchill's report on schools and reindeer industry in Alaska. The greater part of this report is based upon information received from outsiders and people not favorably disposed to the education of the Alaskans and not on facts from Mr. Churchill's personal investigation. When it was made known to us that an investigation of deer and schools was ordered, we somewhat expected that the loose talk and writings in the newspapers about the management of deer, etc., would be cleared away. But to our great surprise Mr. Churchill did not even visit this place, though it seemed to us it would have been very proper of doing so, as one of the largestherds and schools are placed here. Why this place was so entirely left out, was not because there was no transportation to be had to this point, for the R.C.Bear came directly from Nome, via St. Michael, to Unalakleet and returned from here to Nome again. In the meantime Mr. Churchill stopped at Nome and let others inform him, who know nothing about schools and condition of deer. These are only few lines, but it will somewhat illustrate the way Mr. Churchill's investigation was carried on.

With kindest wishes, I remain,

Yours truly,
(signed) Axel E. Karlson.

Ans.
Churchill
Unalakleet
Oct 18 1906
Karlson
Swedish
Evangelical

COPY. L.E.C.

Sitka, Alaska,

Sept. 24, 1906.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

General Agent of Education for Alaska,

Bureau of Education,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

A day or two before I received the Printed Report of Mr. Churchill I had mailed Mr. Whitworth of Seattle a report, a copy of which I enclose for your private information.

Yours sincerely,

W. A. Kelly.

COPY. L.E.C.

Sitka, Alaska, Sept. 10, 1906.

Mr. F. H. Whitworth,
612 New York Block,
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Sir:

I returned from Cook's Inlet on Friday. As yet I have not seen Mr. Churchill's full report - only what appears in the newspapers

For more than twenty years the anti-missionary element which is strong in Alaska has assailed Brady and Jackson and the dominant influence of the Presbyterian Church in public affairs. At the change of each administration the politicians have tried in vain to "oust" Dr. Jackson. His power and influence have greatly mortified them. They became desperate. For two years past they have incited the Secretary of the Interior against "Brady and Jackson". The question has been how in the world to get them out of office! Evidently the intent of the Churchill investigation was to scent down Brady and Jackson, and the dominant influence of the Presbyterian Church. This has been the war cry here.

Frequently some of the Alaskan newspapers have asserted that the Board of Home Missions was too powerful with each administration.

Dr. Jackson, Ex-Governor Brady and myself aided by a few private citizens, have fought many a battle for the enforcement of law, for justice to the natives, for moral decency, and for which we have been maligned and persecuted. A public officer who is a consistent church member, respects the Sabbath, influences the natives to refrain from work on the Lord's day, refuses to drink anything that intoxicates, is dubbed " a pious old fogy", narrow minded, non-progressive!

It has been a handful of Christian men and women, contending for good government and a fair standard of morals against an ever increasing array of itinerants of both sexes who live upon the shortcomings and vices of mankind and who regard no law of God and few laws of man. Any public officer who attempts to enforce laws which effect the morals of society is obnoxious and soon become the object of ridicule. A private citizen hardly dares to express his convictions of right or he is liable to be "boycotted" and his business ruined. For this reason most men in business seek to avoid Jury duty

But let this suffice as to the situation here in Alaska. This picture is not overdrawn, and one might exclaim who is sufficient for these things!

An investigation, yes frequent inspection of public officers is a good thing for all concerned, but it should be non-prejudicial and unbiased.

While the Secretary of the Interior, no doubt desired a fair, broad-minded report, yet evidently Mr. Churchill, primed full by certain politicians, became imbued with the idea that his mission was to furnish ammunition against Jackson and Brady and to do this he was willing to throw a shadow upon the honesty and integrity of these fearless public servants whom the average politician could not defeat.

Throughout his tour it was evident that Mr. Churchill did not intend to investigate both sides and give credit where credit was due.

I have just received a brief letter from Mr. Dana Thomas who had charge of the school and reindeer station at Kotzebue, Arctic Alaska; who says that " the investigation of Mr. Churchill was no investigation at all". Just a summer tour in the Arctic and any information he received in this region was from the "beach comber" class, or at best it was "second hand". At Kotzebue is the largest reindeer herd in Alaska, also a summer school attneded by about sixty natives which was in session when the Revenue Cutter anchored there in August. Capt. Hamlet, Dr. Hamilton and Mr. Lopp came ashore, but when I inquired about the "special investigator" I was told Mr. Churchill was too busy trading with the natives to come ashore. I can also say that while Mr. Churchill landed at Deering he did not walk the necessary quarter of a mile to visit the school in session there".

It was the writers good fortune recently at Juneau, to meet, and travel with him to Sitka, Dr. E. O. Campbell, teacher and Superintendent of the reindeer station at St. Lawrence Island. He and his good wife were there for five years. They are two hundred miles from any white settlement. Mr. and Mrs. Churchill went ashore. Mrs. Campbell was ill abed yet not a word of sympathy was given her in her isolation. However, Mr. Churchill was much interested in buying curios, and found fault with Dr. Campbell because he had traided some in curios- trading food and clothing needed by the natives

A native has opened a small store of his own and is trying to learn the mercantile business. Altho Dr. Campbell owns no interest in the store, yet because the native consults Dr. Campbell as to prices in buying and selling- this incensed Mr. Churchill who was about to purchase some white fox skins(price from three to six dollars) and in anger he threw the skins from him and became insolent of speech. Throughout he was arrogant in manner and showed a disposition to ignore the teachers and missionaries. But mark it - the distribution of the reindeer, the manner of caring for them, the loan to herders in lieu of salaries was each year submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Also the pro rata of money the Sitka Training School received in years gone by, was on the same basis as that received by ~~xxx~~ other denominations that conducted Training Schools for Indians.

Again the Sitka High School was established two years ago, at the urgent request of the citizens of the town, and the salary paid the teacher was $111 per month, while the salary paid the principal at Juneau was $150. per month, none too high for this country. Last year the schools at Sitka passed from under the Bureau but the Sitka school board continued the same general plan. Again, that the school reports were padded is a deliberate falsehood!

Occasionally an adult, anxious to learn to read and write attended school as regularly as the children and was enrolled as other pupils, but no visitors were ever enrolled as pupils. These are old time falsehoods by those who oppose Indian education.

Mr. Churchill saw only whom he wished to see and heard only what he wished to hear. His ear tympanum was abnormally large to hear anything which he could use so as to cast reflections upon Dr. Jackson and rob him of well earned fame. The main object is to get every adherent of the Presbyterian Church out of office. It was a campaign against the great Presbyterian church and certain men hiding behind Churchill are back of it.

Mr. Churchill spent a week in Sitka but did not interview any of the missionaries there, nor did he even call upon Governor Brady to lay before him the charges that he was connected with the Reynolds-Developing Company until the day he was leaving. How is this for a "square deal"?

Mr. Churchill had an excellent opportunity to interview me at the Portland Exposition, but he simply glanced at me as a horse trader would a horse he had in mind to condemn.

I understand he said in his report that I had been in the employ of the Board of Home Missions for many years previous to being appointed Superintendent of government schools and that no one doubted that I still served the church, besides that I was too old. Evidently he believes in the Dr. Osler theory.

But my dear friend, I must not prolong this letter. I hope you have received some information from other sources, to the end that Dr. Jackson may feel that he has a host of friends to take up his cause, and that he may not be summary and so unjustly condemned after a life of strenuous toil in the Master's cause. Also that the great work done by the Presbyterian church in behalf of the natives may be made a matter of public record.

Our Board of Home Missions owns, approximately $100,000 worth of property in Alaska, and spend annually at least thirty thousand dollars in support of schools and mission stations.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Wm. A. Kelly.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Synod of Washington in session at the Presbyterian Church, Walla Walla, Washington.

October 4-7, 1906.

October 6, page 424-425.

The Standing Committee on Bills and Overtures, reported the following papers which were adopted by Synod.

"Paper No. 6, being certain papers criticizing the character and work of Dr. Sheldon Jackson. We recommend

First, That this Synod of Washington express its righteous indignation and disapproval of the unwarranted and unjust and untrue charges and criticisms made by Mr. Frank Churchill concerning the work and character of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, and our Presbyterian mission in Alaska. The injustice and absolute falseness of these criticisms are made clearly apparent in the replies to the criticisms both by the Board of Home Missions and by the official reply, at the order of the United States Senate, of Dr. W. T. Harris, at the time, United States Commissioner of Education. If these replies had been given as great publicity as has been given to the criticisms there would be no need of action in vindication of Dr. Jackson, for if the truth be known the facts themselves are sufficient vindication.

Second, considering the fact that there has always been a combination of political looters and polluters of the liberties and life and resources of Alaska who have been always the bitter enemies of missionaries who have withstood and greatly defeated their dishonorable men and methods-considering the fact that the services of Rev. Dr. Jackson to the development of the native wealth and education and substantial progress toward better conditions of civilization--considering that the vast territory, vast and complicated duties that have been assigned to his oversight and care, it would be impossible to execute such duties without room for possible criticism in matters of judgment and procedure - in spite of which a great and inestimable service toward Christian education has been rendered.

We do hereby express out utmost confidence in the Christian character, unselfish service and great usefulness of Dr. Sheldon Jackson and his associated Presbyterian missionaries in Alaska.

Third, We appeal to the unprejudiced public to withhold judgment until the knowledge of all the facts be given thorough and just presentation to the public mind.

Respectfully submitted,
A. H. Barnhisel,
David Blyth,
Committee.

The report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, as a whole, was adopted.

Also the following resolution was adopted, viz: That this Synod endorses the Board of Home Missions in continuing the relation that has heretofore existed between it and Dr. Sheldon Jackson, and advise its continuance.

(1)

(COPY)

Presbyterian Mission here

Barrow, Alaska, Feb. 1st, 1907.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D.,
General Agt. &c.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Doctor:-

In the first overland mail reaching here Jan. 31st '07, I received a copy of Spl.Agt. Frank C. Churchill's report on Alaskan schools and reindeer, and after reading it through, I feel that in justice to myself and to the Bureau of Education, a few statements and comments are due from me.

Previous to entering Princeton seminary in 1896 I graduated from Princeton University in class of '96, having prepared at Delaware Academy, Delhi, N. Y.

Prior to my two years at preparatory school I was two years in the employ of Mr. C. E. Hulbert, General merchant, Downsville, N. Y. We came to Downsville from England. As an indication of the high esteem in which I was held by my employer Mr. Hulbert, I might add that to retain me he made me a very flattering offer in the way of a partnership. This was in a thriving agricultural section that then gave exceeding bright promises for the future---promises since realized. But my heart was bent on the ministry and I left for the preparatory school and two years later in '92 I entered Princeton, class of '96. Preparatory, College and Seminary expenses barring a small aid received from the church, I met myself, partly from money borrowed, and partly from money earned during those nine years. I know that in those years I learned and practiced economy and "thrift". The money borrowed I have but recently paid in full.

Regarding the criticisms under Pt. Barrow page 47, I notice that there and elsewhere in the report the number of natives here are constantly spoken of as about 200. That my figures may not be gainsaid I have taken a census and find that instead of there being but 200, there are 521--- of these 108 live at Pt. Barrow proper the two villages together being commonly known , on the outside, as Pt. Barrow.

Such a breadth of error does not speak well for the accuracy of the critic.

As to Mr.Kilbuck and myself being there at the same time, I feel that Mr. Churchill has been unduly harsh, particularly after having admitted while here that he realized that the difficulty of access and communication was responsible for many apparently untoward circumstances.

Your statement under date of Jan. 19 '06 at page 120 of the report should it seems to me remove any reasonable cause for criticism. The ice conditions of that year were exceptionally unfavorable, and Mr. and Mrs. Kilbuck were forced to land here.

Mr. Churchill asked me the general question as to who had taught the school, and I made answer Mr. Kilbuck. Detailed answers were made undesirable by reason of the short stay of the Revenue Cutter. This much however should be added by way of corrective, namely that I taught school with Mr. Kilbuck during most or all of the month of Sept. and also an entire month in March when Mr. Kilbuck went to Wainwright to get the material moved to the building site.

To an outsider the care of the reindeer and the herders is nothing yet it has taken fully one-third of my time. It takes 2 days to get to the herd and the same to get back---if the weather permits, decidedly moreif it does not. I usually spend a week there at the Fawning time, and one at the fall counting, Besides the rules require the local sup't to be present at the annual marking. Strict compliance with Mr. Churchill's reasoning would compel the Government to pay me a salary for the past two years during which I have been caring for the reindeer. The same too should apply to Dr. Marsh's care of the Reindeer prior to my assuming charge of them.

Besides the Reindeer much time was taken up in giving what medical care was possible to the many sick natives. The little 12 year old girl mentioned on page 26 was up to the time of her death an object of constant care and solicitude on our part. We did all in our power to allay the suffering and tempt the failing appetite. She had a disjointed hip caused indirectly by tuberculosis of the femur. Dr. Marsh the previous year had pronounced the case hopeless. The father took her to the Cutter hoping the surgeon might help her but in his attempt to set it he broke the already diseased and fragile bone. The child lingered a half year longer and then died. Writing at this present date I might said to illustrate the work which in this respect differs in no way from then) that since the last of sept. when the natives are mostly all here, we have daily sent out to sick natives in numbers ranging from one to nine each day one, two or three meals each per day, to say nothing of frequent little "handouts" of bread to some poor sould who says he or she cant eat their own food. I say this not to laud but to justify myself.

Such sad instances as the one above mentioned are also all too frequent. Their attention consumes time and (though by no means unwilling) energy. There was no appointed missionary here that year to look after these proteges of the Government. Dr. Marsh the Presbyterian missionary having returned home the previous year and all such claims were thrust upon me in such a manner that I could not disregard them. But this takes time---much time. As you remember Dr. Marsh wrote you saying there were not hourn enough in a day to do the work that fell to him. That both teacher and physician were needed, and yet it seems I have brought down criticism, undue and unjust, from Mr. Churchill for doing those very things that he himself declares should be the part of those the Department send to Alaska.

Besides the school there were two villages 10 miles apart with 521 inhabitants; (probably the most populous of all the Eskimo settlements) sickness much more frequent and violent than in a similar population in the states; every convenience and facility for speedy travel eliminated; a climate where one has to fight a constant fight with the elements; a hundred tons of lumber and building materials to be moved more than a mile to its site by dog-teams in Arctic winter, because the lumber, when the schooner was caught in the ice had to be landed at a place far distant from the site chosen by Mr. Lopp; the schoolhouse had to be erected; and the reindeer and herders had to be cared for (though on this point Mr. Churchill is conspiculously silent):- These were the conditions and tasks confronting me, and to both Mr. Kilbuck and myself it seemed best that Mr. Kilbuck should teach the school and that I should do the things mentioned above.

On page 50 Mr. Churchill says that "Mr. Olsen the carpenter who erected the new buildings at Barrow ,"was sent north last year long before the lumber arrived." This statement is rather misleading. Mr. Olsen probably did start from the States before the lumber arrived here at Barrow,---he arrived here together with the lumber on the schooner Laura Madsen.

Besides what other really reasonable plan was there? Mr. Churchill should know that lumber left to winter here becomes water-soaked from the damp atmosphere, and so makes a poorer building than if put up immediately and that it was to avoid this very evil that the Bureau strove to have the buildings up immediately after their arrival and so a carpenter was sent along with the lumber. Almost any other year the buildings could have been erected in the same season as landed, and Mr. Olsen could have gone to Pt. Hope overland just as you planned and instructed me.

Really, Dr. Jackson, there is no way to prevent criticism of this kind other than to acquire omniscience.

Mr. Olsen first came into practical contact with the native workmen here at Barrow. He could converse very little with them in their language beyond yes, and no, and as the natives could not understand his Norwegian English, as a go-between I was a necessity, and was at the schoolhouse while it was in process of building, practically all the time.

Mr. Churchill mentions there being but 22 deer trained to harness out of a herd of 827. The Commissioner of Education has pointed out that females are not trained to harness. I would like to add, neither are all males. Males are for breeding and the geldings only are for harness. The 169 males of that year include of course those-male fawns born that spring and which could not properly be classed as geldings or bulls.

In a small herd like this there is always the question to be borne in mind, which is more necessary deer skins for the immediate present for clothing or trained deer later. We endeavor to balance the questions as evenly as possible. Skins for clothing are more necessary than unneeded trained deer. The first choice of males is reserved for bulls, second choice for sled deer, and butcherings are made from the balance. It takes 6 to 8 skins (according to size) to make one complete suit for one person, this does not furnish a single change of garments. So you see the males have to be kept to a fairly low percentage, and even then the herders do not have all the skins they need.

Mr. Churchill says the 83 Government deer were put in my original report as Mission deer. They were and when Mr. Churchill asked me regarding it I told him so, but on attempting to explain to him the only sense in which they were called mission deer, to wit that the original herd had been left in charge of the Presbyterian missionary by Lieut. Jarvis I was silenced with a choleric "that is neither here nor there."

You remember that in 1903 no supplies reached us and in part payment of supplies purchased by Dr. Marsh for the herders from Mr. Brower the Bureau permitted the sale of 5 female deer to Mr. Brower on the distinct understanding that they were to be the property entirely of his half-breed son James. This boy, James Brower, was 9 years old on Nov. 22 1905 and then owned seven deer, but the suspicion that "rewarding" has been put into effect is wholly without foundation. In no single instance have any deer ever been paid to natives until they have served their time as apprentices.

In my correspondence with you I have frequently referred to my use of deer and dogs on the mail trips. It is one thing to want to use deer and another to be here with no deer relays to use and make the trip a success. In the face of all advice to the contrary I started the first mail off with deer. There were no deer along the route where one could obtain relays, and at Kotzebue the only ones obtainable were some unbroken ones the trained ones having all been sold or hired The next season the herders were unwilling to make the trip with deer without relays fearing even worse things than obtained the first trip. But I was preparing and arranging to use deer that year till about two weeks before the starting time and then on account of a hard rain storm which made sleet and made hard feeding in the early part of Oct. they became unwilling to go, saying there was not food enough for them to travel for so far. That year the mortality list numbered 26, this past year but 5.

The next year Mr. Lopp said nothing would be done in the way of moving herds and so there would be no relays and so the matter ended. I have used dogs, being compelled to.

The only trip expense account I now have on hand, the second rip, shows that I expended $604.54. I enclose a memorandum of same t has always been so. The first trip had considerable larger incientals than this one. There are some few unentered incidentals but think $25 would cover them. The native did not come back and Mr. lingenberg came back alone! The native wanted to bring back his ister and all her belongings, and Mr. K. objected and most properly n the ground that he was carrying mail and not passengers. The ods he was to get on his return cost somewhere near $75 or $80.

but he has never appeared to get them. On some of the trips the herders went. I did this with a purpose. There were plenty of natives willing to make the trip some even wanted to see relatives and make the trip for nothing more than to be outfitted. But I hoped that the mail route would not be discontinued with the expiration of my contract and that with the establishment of relays these herders would carry the mail with deer, so that it was quite essential that they become acquainted with the route. They were not forced to go it was at their option. Some of them asked to go long ahead of time. But as I said under the present arrangement of deer they were unwilling to go with deer.

It seems to me however that this part of my personal affairs has been lugged into the report to no other purpose than to lengthen it.

The same too holds with regard the unloading the schooner Laura Madsen. In this particular case says Mr. Churchill most of the goods belonged to the government. Very true---but what relation has that with the report. The Government contracted with S. Foster&Co. to deliver that freight upon the beach here at Barrow for $25 per ton, and S. Foster & Co. finding thmmselves unable to fulfil their ~~xx~~ contract called in other help, and to bring this matter in is looking wide for material suitable to connect with the management of the reindeer service, or the school service. When the schooner reached Barrow late in August in the year of 1904, she could not get nearer than 4 miles to the village on accout of ice, two days later she had worked up to nearly abreast of the village where she was finally caught in the ice, less than a half mile off shore, as shown in the enclosed pictures, and from here the unloading was nearly all done, excepting a little that had been done while the schooner was 4 miles away, and too when the ice let go a part of the coal was still aboard

The master of the schooner, Captain P. H. Cook, tried to get the C. S. Whaling & Trading Co. people here to do it at $5 per ton but they declined on the ground that there was "nothing in it." Captain Cook was helpless. Whaling captains who saw the "Laura Madsen" said she was doomed, and that there was but one chance in a thousand of her getting free. She was cracked and leaking, and her pumps were being worked night and day. Would I not the rather have been open to genuine criticism if I had sat supinely by and seen that ship and cargo go to the bottom?

Mr. Churchill says that "the natives who did the work were not altogether satisfied with Mr. Sprigg's payment in supplies", meaning presumably that the natives did not get a square deal, But let us consider the matter a little.

The goods received from the Bureau through S. Foster & Co. for handling and building the buildings are as follows:

flour 60 bbls.sugar	$187.50	20 sks rice	$100.00
8 sks sugar	44.80	29 cs pilot bread	90.58
15 sks beans	53.51	5 cs coffee	52.50

Total $528.89

In weight this amounted to 8-2/10 tons nearly, allow say 10 tons at $25 per ton = $250, freight on above. $528.89 plus $250.00 = $778.89 the total cost of goods sent here by the Bureau for handling and building both houses. $779.89 divided by 2 = $389.45 which is the value of the supplies landed here for work on the Barrow house as follows. 1. Carrying the material up the cliff and piling it, clear from high water. 2. Hauling this material (nearly a hundred tons) more than a mile to the site chosen by Mr. Lopp,---this by dog team. 3. Helping to erect the building. We begun it in April with the thermometer below zero.

The supplies actually paid out for the above are detailed in my former reports to you. They total to very nearly $300 in value, and that was the total amount paid out to the natives from Government funds, at the time Mr. Churchill was here, for work on the Barrow house, leaving about $80 worth of supplies on hand for painting and grading. The other half being reserved for the Wainwright house.

When I paid the natives who helped me get the freight ashore I believe I asked them all severally whether they were satisfied and I knew of only one or two, and they were "drones", who did not seem altogether satisfied &c. As I said before the ship when we unloaded was about a half mile off shore and we partly sledded and partly boated the freight ashore. This work was done under the favorable condition of a moderate temperature. That mentioned above under nos 2 & 3 was not. Further, the amount of work done under each head 1. 2. & 3. enumerated above was more than twice the work that was done in landing the freight.

In other words the natives did more than six or eight times more work for the Government than they did for me, and received less pay for it. So far as I know it was for Government work and not for work done for me that there was any dissatisfaction. For that work, generally speaking, the natives were not satisfied, though personally I believe they received a liberal payment for all the work they did, getting a fair and square deal. The least we can say of Mr. Churchill, it seems to me, is that he accuses me on the one hand of having paid the natives too little and on the other he charges the Bureau with having expended too much in its building. In case of dissatisfaction among the natives it does not necessarily mean a just cause, though Mr. Churchill takes it for granted that it does . When Mr. Churchill was here he purchased a small bow and arrow from a boy for 30 ¢ , but murmured that it was more than it was worth. I agree with Mr. Churchill that it was, but the boy I later ascertained was yet more dissatisfied. Now draw this on a larger scale, of what value is the dissatisfaction? Mr. Churchill is confident he paid full price and more for all he got, and so am I that I have done the same.

For a day's work of ordinary manual labor (which begins about 9 a.m. and ends at about 4 p.m. with frequent stops for smoking and resting) I aim to pay a native one half sk. of flour and board, or ~~xx~~ its equivalent, and I have the same satisfaction that Mr. Churchill had---I am confident I pay full value and more for all I get.

Mr. Churchill took the pains to ascertain that my private accoun in San Francisco was credited with the $735 draft, but why in all fairness did he not go a step farther and say that it was credited toward a bill of $3057.55 for bills paid and goods shipped me, that year, by S. Foster & Co.

Mr. Churchill accuses me of being "thrifty". Let me say that I have had business relations only with those affairs in which I had a personal connection and so was in a measure forced to help, to protect myself. Thus the mail---it was the only way I could get my mail oftener than once a year and so make my parents more reconciled to my being here. Of the freight landed, some 18 or 20 tons belonged to me, to say nothing of the reindeer herders' needs, or the school house whose commodious rooms were needed.

When the "Laura Madsen" finally wrecked, the next year, and with from 2 to 5 thousand dollars' worth of material marketable here, I did not even make a dime directly or indirectly upon the wreck of the Laura Madsen though it went for the meagre sum of $100.

When Captain Cook brought the "Laura Madsen" here that year, as he came by Wainwright he could not get far enough into the inlet to unload the house there on account of ice, and he was very anxious to have me help him unload that house also here at Barrow so he could hurry out of the Arctic and its ice and save his ship. Here was a chance for "thrift" which for landing, piling and caring for, and eventually reloading would have aggregated $16 per ton or a total of about $1600. But I was not willing to be connected with the proposition under the circumstances. Mr. Churchill however persists in calling me "thrifty". The report should not go abroad either, that freight rates here are $25 per ton. Since we have been here I have paid $25 per ton just twice and $24 I believe the same number of times, the rest of the time (we have been her 7 years) we have paid $40.

But to return to the building of the houses. As stated above about $600 worth of supplies had been expended upon the Barrow house up to the time Mr. Churchill was here in Aug. '05. The remaining 60 odd dollars' worth of supplies I reserved for painting and grading.

Mr. Hilbush as well as myself knew that the natives were not generally satisfied and we had discussed the (from the natives' standpt.) insufficiency of the supplies and he reported same to your office, with the result that the past year supplies were sent to Wainwright to pay for the building of the house. Meanwhile there had been expended from these Barrow supplies for the Wainwright house the following goods as per my former report to you. 50 lbs. flour, 1-1/2 lb. tea, 100 lbs.sugar, 25 lbs.coffee, 1 cs beans, 2 bx bread.

The balance of the half that was at first portioned out for the Wainwright house was set aside to be sent down on the Cutter, but on learning that supplies were being sent there they were not sent. The total of supplies left on hand here at this schoolhouse on Aug. 2nd when Mr. Derby came was as follows: 83 sks flour, 8 bxs bread, 160 lbs coffee, 10-1/3 sks rice, 9-1/2 sks beans, 2-1/2 sks sugar.

This has since been further reduced by the building of a small outbuilding and more extensive grading.

As a matter of fact I believe conditions are more favorable at Wainwright than here at Barrow, because "hired help" is not as costly as here. There are many things that enter into cost and price which need not be considered on the outside. Work is cheaper if paid for in food toward spring, thanin the summer or fall. $500 invested in a wide assortment of goods will bring in far greater returns either in work or favors than $500 invested in a few staples. Supply and demand play upon each other in a way not often seen on the outside. Last fall a man sold a good canoe for a sk of sugar, sugar being a scarce commodity. The sugar originally cost about $6 and a canoe costs $50. Mr. Brower values their canoes at about $75 each. I have paid a native $3 worth of goods for a 15 cent lantern chimney and counted myself fortunate to get it, though at other times I had given them away. Last year when Mr. Hopson was manager during Mr. Brower's absence, he paid many of his natives with guns---result you could buy guns cheaper for cash than you could in San Francisco. Lanterns were in demand. Among themselves the natives exchanged one lantern for 5 white fox skins. Even exchanges of guns and lanterns were common. A native induced me to give him my lantern (I had two) for his gun. I gave that gun out again for a favor and got far less satisfaction than if I had given out my lantern. I consider I did he native a favor---he most certainly did, but an outsider who did ot realize conditions here would hardly think so. Apply the condiion personally and one realizes it. For how much would you give up your eyeglasses if you could not get another pair within a year? I speak of these things simply to show how difficult it is for an outsider who does not take all these exceptional conditions into consideration to properly judge of affairs here. The price paid for building the house could have been even lessened if the same money had been invested in a greater variety of goods.

To have its buildings moved the "Board" at my suggestion sent a good variety of goods and they got it done reasonably. That they might not hesitate to send the goods needed I agreed to take off their hands any supplies left over and since some of the "Laura Madsen" crew gratuitously assisted I shall have so many left on my hands I shall be lucky to get rid of them all.

Excepting Takpuk, Shaudis and Ahluck the native deer herders and apprentices here now are provided with rations by the Government. There is no other way. Outside the herders there are comparatively no independent natives here. At present I know of but two. The rest either work directly for white men or on capital and material furnished by whites. Those two mentioned are free from debt and are running whaling crews on their own credit. These two furnish their crews with the necessities of life and take all the furs ivory and bone their natives get. So too the whites. If the season is successful they kake, if unsuccessful they lose. A native usually hires himself out every summer for the entire ensuing year, to whomever he chooses or can. I have it on Mr. Brower,s authority that his natives cost him from $100 to $250 each per year in goods at San Francisco prices---freight not added. Not if a youth has or wants to have deer he must give up working for a "boss" and live with the herd. And in the meanwhile he must be supported until he can become self-supporting by his deer. Hence at this place as Mr. Churchill has said the herders are provided with rations whether they own deer or not, though at present all own deer. But the cost per head is f far below that which C.S.Whaling & Trading Co. pays for the support of its natives.

On page 33 Mr. Churchill makes reference to adu ts being registe ed and so swelling the roll. I would like to add before closing that in all the time that I have been connected with the school here at Barrow, I remember of having had only one adult on my roll---that a young man of about 22 or 23 and further that I have never put upon my roll any but genuine pupils, in regular attendance for the purpose of study.

The past year has thus far been a very trying one on account of so much sickness, mostly typhoid fever, there having been thus far about 50 cases. Three deaths thus far (Feb.10 4 deaths thus far) one of them being Ungawishek one of the herders. His widow has an adopted son who is nearly old enough to go to the herd and begin his apprenticeship. Instructions should be given to whosever comes here to take charge of the deer.

I have not yet located the source of the typhoid infection, but probably it is the water, for the past season has been a very dry one Am trying to get the people to either boil their water or else get it off the ocean. In that way I hope for relief.

I learned from a letter received from Dr. T. S. Dedrich of Washington, N. J. that he is expecting to come here next summer. I sincerely hope he does. It is very unfortunate that he could not reach here this past summer, just now for instance he is so much needed.

The winter has been a very mild one thus far, and the coal Mrs Spriffs spoke about getting from Mr. Brower (in the last mail) will not be needed.

I trust this communication reaches you in proper season, it will leave here on the second overland mail starting on Feb. 15.

Very respectfully yours,
(signed) S. R. Spriggs.

Barrow, Alaska, Feb. 14, 1907.

My dear Dr. Jackson.

The attached item I enclose thinking it may be of use in the way of reference, and not as a part of the enclosed letter.

I trust everything turns out all satisfactory.

Very sincerely yours,
(signed) S. R. Spriggs.

In the season of '04 there were received at this place three distinct bills to wit:-

1.	Reindeer	$857.09	
	Freight	289.12	
	Total	$1146.21	
2	School	$573.13	On account of supplies not reaching her the previous year coal was borrowed from the C.S.W. & T.Co. This bill includes coal to repay that loan as well as coal for the ensuing year.
	freight approximately	535.87	
	Total	$1109.00	
3.	Schoolhouse	$2368.78	The freight bill of the last two mentioned was put under one head by Foster as freight on the schoolhouse--the amount of this freight bill was $2749.85. Approximately the freight on the school bill of $573.13 would be $535.87 total $1109.00 The freight on the schoolhouse would be about $2213.98, making a total cost of the schoolhouse delivered here of
	Freight, approximately	$2213.98	
	Total	$4582.76	

Mr. Olsen's stay of 7 months in the Arctic should be divided equally between the two houses for he remained here equally as much to build the one as the other, and he was approximately two months working on each house. Only half his wages and half his expenses should be charged to the Wainwright schoolhouse. The amount of goods paid out from the Barrow supplies toward the Wainwright school house should be deducted from the Barrow account and charged to the Wainwright house.

This it seems to me should make the cost of the two buildings nearly equal.

Memorandum of expenses, second mail trip,---Barrow to Kotzebue.

Spring 1904.

J. B. Driggs,	Pt. Hope	
food		$7.38
Cooper	" "	13.82
food		
Cooper for Dogs		30.00
Goods from Foster & Co. used on 2nd trip at Pt. Hope		25.72
Goods from Foster & Co. Kotzebue		51.72
Dog Hire from Pt.Barrow		30.00
2 sleds ,one broke and abandoned		25.00
Dog Feed to Pt. Hope		7.50
Sled outfit --food outfit,tent,camping outfi		13.00

Paid Native "Mungek"		
cash	$3.00	
3 deer skins	15.00	
Sleeping bag	6.00	
1 atteeger	8.00	
boots,sewing &c.	15.00	
3 Sks flour	8.00	$55.00
pd.C.Klingsberg Pt. Barrow		250.00
		$609.14

Extracts from a private letter of Mrs. John H. Kilbuck of Wainwright Inlet, Arctic Alaska, showing the lights and shadows of a teacher's life among the Arctic Eskimos.

South of Point Barrow

(Received at Independence, Kansas,
6:24,'07.)

Dear Father:

We are slowly getting our letters ready for the February mail, which we can expect about the twentieth of that month, not so long any more. . . . .

Not much of importance transpires in this out of the way place. We have our regular duties; we know what to expect day by day, and very seldom are we cheered by the unusual. Like our people, we hail with delight the slightest excitement. It may only be the arrival of a deer train, or dog team, or the abundant catch of a days smelt fishing at the Inlet.

Now and then letters reach us from our friends at Barrow. Those are indeed red letter days, for they make us feel that not so very far away, either beings like ourselves are struggling along with the darkness and cold to oppress them, and the same anxious hope of daylight and real living again. We take much pleasure and comfort in Mr. & Mrs. Spriggs and little Hareld. They never fail to do us a kindness if the way presents itself, and their letters are both long and interesting. Our work and theirs is one and the same, so we naturally rejoice with them in their successes, understand and sympathize, in their disappointments. We know only too well their isolation and lonliness. What with teaching a very large school (92 enrolled) and the care of many sick people they are almost worn out. We have our hands full here, but our work is not as taxing as theirs.

First, they have three or four times the people under their care, and second, their people are spoiled, demanding, and not grateful half the time, no matter how much has been done for them. Our people are quite the opposite, always willing to do for us, and appreciative of our care of them in sickness or health.

In April or May we expect to visit Barrow. At that time of the year the natives will be off fishing, or rather whaling and hunting, which closes the school for a month or six weeks.

We count a great deal on having a pleasant vacation, and they seem equally glad to have us come. We can make the trip with dog teams quite easily, and by that time there will be no more night. We hope to return by dog team some time in June. Mr. & Mrs. Spriggs are anxious for us to remain until ship time, but we could not do the We must be here to look after our coal. We have a thousand sacks coming which will have to be filled and brought home. If possible John wishes to have the coal mined before the ships come, which could not be done if we were away so long. Again, we must be here when the Cutter arrives. Changes are likely to take place in this School and Deer business, and that change may be taking place right now, most likely is. In case of a new set of Superiors, we must be on hand to receive our instructions.

Mr. Churchill's report is very hard on Dr. Jackson, and unjustly so in many ways. We saw clippings from an Oregon paper referring to the report, and by that we infer he will not be retained. A very little thing in Mr. Chirchill's report was his attack on the Missions and the missionaries. It seems that poor old Dr. Jackson has really made some mistakes, but they were not crimes for self-gain, but helping along missions with Government funds, in the name of the schools missions were teaching.

Another thing, for some reason, he paid John a salary for teaching the Barrow school the first year we came up, when Mr. Spriggs drew another salary from the Government and was supposed to teach the school. We came up for Wainwright and he may have paid us our salary and charged it to Wainwright. We dont know why he did this. He is (Dr Jackson) accused of making the"Rev. Dr. Spriggs (Presbyterian) a pure donation of $1300.00 while Dr. Kilbuck taught the school." But Churchill is not accurate in his statements. He says "Dr. Kilbuck is teaching six pupils in a $4000.00 house at a salary of $1500.00. Education comes high in Alaska, but I suppose they must have it." Now the truth is, we were teaching forty-seven pupils at a salary of $1320, quite a difference.

Much ado is made over the "Presbyterian government School" and in every way the Dr. is belittled and criticised. I think that investigation by Churchill would bear investigating. A man in his position should not stoop to littleness, nor be influenced by tattlers who are only working for selfish ends.

Mr. Spriggs is ridiculed as being an "exceedingly thrifty Missionary" because he has a mail contract and does a little trading. Mr. Spriggs feels very bad that they are publicly criticised. Nothing is calmly and reasonably stated but everything is given in its extreme light, with no explanations or excuses. The very opposite of the truth is often brought out.

Because Dr. Jackson denied some of the charges made by Mr. Churchill, he (Churchill) has made public his report---178 pages of reading matter, with all its one-sided and ugly details. No missions and no body, who have had any dealings with or under Dr. Jackson have been spared. We are sure from the little we have seen that the report is biased and unjust. This will just suit Dr. Jackson's enemies, and he has enemies, especially in Alaska. We are anxious to see the whole report and then we will be better able to judge.

Above all, we pity the poor old Doctor. He has worked hard and long for the natives of Alaska. Whatever his failures have been, he did with good intentions all that was done. We will never believe that he willingly defrauded the people or the government. He is old and feeble. . . . . We are twitted a little about being "Dr. Jackson's friends." We can stand it if he can.

On the 13th of this month the mail arrived from the South and not a letter for us. We were very much disappointed and yet we still cling to the hope that the two locked Pouches directed to the Post Master at Barrow will contain letters for us. Our reason for thinking so is that a new man has the P. O. at Kotzebue who may not know that ours is "way mail" even if it has the post mark of Barrow on it. It is hard to tell when we can hear from Barrow, but until we do, I will hope for letters. You have always had a letter in every mail that came. If none came this time it will be the very first miss.

Mr. Fellows of Icy Cape sent us Mr. Lopp's letter to him, from which we learned that Wada the Jap was acquitted. I told you last year how he had stolen furs and whalebone from these people. When they hesitated about trusting him with their precious furs, he told them he was a Christian and could not lie, that settled it. They trusted him and he sold the furs in Nome, according to his own account getting as high as $150.00 for a large bear skin, and good prices for everything. In court he swore he had been made their Chief and was a partner in their loss, said he played Faro with the money and lost all; that his intentions were good, and had he won as he hoped to do, he would have returned to them with their goods, and lived with them. The native witnesses were befuddled and gave conflicting testimony, so Wada was released.

His story is preposterous, and we are just furious to think he escaped punishment. The three witnesses from here were paid in the neighborhood of $500 for mileage and witness fees. The last we heard was that Wada was after them and had gotten them to promise to bring him back with them. No doubt they felt satisfied with their pay and he talked them into bringing him back. He speaks this language. All we fear now is that he will get their money as well as their furs How much sorrow and trouble that little rascal is responsible for. The one witness' wife has died while he is away, and the father of another witness is dying. We do not look for them to return from Nome before ~~Xmmahggers~~ next summer as they have no dogs with them.

We further learned that Captain Mauth, the whaler Captain who has been ruining little girls along this coast for years, gave bonds in Nome to appear in Seattle, but has mysteriously disappeared. That grieves us too. He has been such a shameless offender. We did want to see him punished to the limit of the law. Whaler Captain Cook also evaded the officers and he is wanted for brutally treating his sailors. Captain Bodfish, who was held for manslaughter did not escape I believe. These bits of news we gathered from Mr. Lopp's letter, but it only makes one wish for more. I think I told you in my last letter what a mild winter we were having. The dreaded night is now over and we rejoice in a short day, one however that will soon be a long day. We have full moon today or tomorrow and it has not gone below the hornizon for days. Our winter sky is not blue but a dead white and the moon looks almost purple when it sinks to th the horizon and we see it through the haze in the North and Northwest At night it rides high and is a very natural moon. Sometime ago I saw a new moon through the atmosphere that creates the mirage. Instead of its appearing thus it appears like this . At first I could not make out what it could be, but as it rose out of t that lower strata of air it took on its natural shape.

I sometimes watch the fantastic shapes taken by a large piece of ice in the mirage. We have mirages quite frequently and I wish I could adequately describe them and their freaks as they change, and change again. This north country is a *wonderful* place, with its mirages, its mighty ice fields and extremes of night and day; its awful silence and monotonous whiteness. It is something to have experienced all this. Indeed I would not have missed it for anything and yet to live here always, away from the busy, ever-advancing world, would soon take all hope and life out of the soul. It is the work we do, and thought of relief at a stated time that holds us up. That change, that happy meeting of those we love and the thought of and planning for that time, carries us over many a dreary day. When this reaches you it will only be about a year before we start home.

. . . .

The school is a source of satisfaction and surprise, for the children continue to be eager to learn. Some are making wonderful progress. One of the older school girls went over three months without missing a word in her spelling class; She is now in fractions, can say her multiplication table backward or forward and reads, writes and composes good English, that is good common English, and I think that she has only gone to school twelve months in all. Less than two years ago she did not know a figure or a letter---nor any English. She is not alone. Many others have done well though not all quite as well as she.

We need Gospel Hymns 1-6, three dozen of the small kind, but we ourselves are not able to get them. Fully thirty in the village now read well enough to use a hymn book and sing from it if they had them

The father of one scholar attended school this year and now he reads fairly well, writes well and has acquired a good deal of English. My journal is written in detail about such things and you will see it, so I need not repeat.

. . . .

February 7, 1907.

Natives arrived from Barrow two days ago and to our great delight brought us many letters from you all. They had been locked in with the Barrow mail. Your journal and a letter came written lat in September. One from Clemmens was as late as oct. 12. Ruth wrote five, Joe five, Harry several postals, two from Ben, two from Nellie Riddle, three from Anna Johnson, one from Mr. Wand, Herman, Gene, Pau se S, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Bachman, Mr. Lopp, Dr. Jackson, two or three from Bethel, Alaska, a letter and gold pin from Robert Rice of Salem, one from Geo. Dewey & wife, Aunt Frank, Ruth Larson, Mrs. Capt. Cook, and a telegram from Washington informing John that his salary had been raised to $1500.00 again. Mr. Churchill's report also came and read, until my eyes burn and my head aches.

. . . .

In Mrs.Sprigg's letter she told of five recent deaths, one from drinking wood alcohol by a native woman who liked whiskey too well. The epidemic continues and many are very sick. Our people are about all well.

. . . .

We have three or four famous bear skins,one of which we hope to have mounted for exhibiting. John gave me two large bearskins and ten fox skins which I sent down last year and an order with them for five cook stoves, six clocks and four lamps. These will be mine to sell again when we leave, and I hope to increase the amount for it is what I will use in fitting out my bedroom and the dining room. At first I only wanted to fix one room, but I think I can manage two, and the dining room will take the most as I want it nice, for there we are altogether three times each day.

I'm so glad the sewing machine and organ are yet there. Our future is very uncertain for even if I remain at home, John may get a position for each summer as travelling inspector. I dont think he can do well at farming or even gardening. It is such hard work for just one arm, and then he was not trained to it. He makes a model teacher up here and his experience fits him for varied positions. I hope he gets a census job.

February 8, 1907.

I've reread your journal and enjoyed it the second time. John is writing letters and I am finishing kine. I am sending no journal as it is in book form and spoil it to take it apart. I'm gld the earrings reached you safely. I had fears that they might get lost.

Tuesday, February 12, 1907.

63° below zero yesterday, 58° below today.

February 14, 1907.

As this is an anniversary with us we are celebrating in a mild way. I got up a nice dinner of roast venison, mashed potatoes, corn, onions, cake, gems and coffee. This evening we will have candy nuts, cake, cocoa, cold meat and perhaps an oyster stew.

I also got dinner for two coal-haulers and two neighbors who helped John make fires this morning. After dinner I practiced singing with the school and now I am baking bread. We are having our first severe cold spell. The thermometer has registered for the past three days 53° below zero, 64° below, 62° below, and to-day it is 54° below. If we did not dress in deer skins and keep up roaring fires we would be pretty chilly at times.

The grate is burned out in the school stove and John has to work hard to keep the room warm. This cold spell was preceded by a season of high barometer for days it stood above 31" and even as high as 31.35" which is the highest it has ever registered. We expected something terrible when it began to fall, but there has been no strong wind.

I have written nearly all the letters I intend to for this mail. I have no envelopes large enough for this, so I will have to tie it in a package. . . . I must close now. Should anything of note transpire before it leaves I will add it later.

In April we will expect to hear from you again, then, not until next July or August.

The ice was blown on shore at Barrow last fall, and piled high on the beach. It is just possible that it will not leave at all next year. Such things have happened frequently. If so the ships will get no further than Wainwright and all goods will be unloaded here, which will cause a lot of hardship for the Barrowites. We hope however that the ice will leave and let the ships reach them with their supplies. We are safe. The shops always get as far north as Wainwright.

Hoping you have been and are quite well, and that you remain so, I am

Your devoted and loving daughter,

(signed) Edith Kilbuck.

February 22, 1907.

Dear Papa:

The mail leaves in the morning. The boys moved the deer train passed the village to-day. We are quite well and we have nothing to worry about or make us trouble. Hope you keep well. I send some letters in your care. Please forward them.

Lovingly---Edith.

Copy.

The Lorraine,
New York, November 29th, 1906.

To the Secretaries,
Board of Home Missions.

My dear Sirs:

I noticed in the Observer some confused statements regarding the St. Lawrence Island Mission station, some months ago, mainly from Mr. Craighead, partly by your own Treasurer, — I wrote Dr. Sheldon Jackson, asking for Mr. Churchill's Report, which he kindly sent me.

I think I can in a few words make such a statement regarding the manner in which that Station was transferred from the Ref. Episcopal denomination to ours, as will clear up the somewhat confused setting forth of the matter in the replies of your Treasurer, Mr. Olin, as well as the, to speak mildly, prejudiced statements made by Special Agent Churchill.

In the spring of 1892 or '93, Dr. Jackson, addressing a large meeting in the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, made an earnest appeal for funds in order to give to the St. Lawrence Island people the "teachers" they had begged year after year might be sent them. I happened to be at the meeting in that church simply because Dr. Jackson was to speak as well as be a guest at my house.

Although many sympathetic words were said, no promise was made, nor was any inclination shown to meet the promise I had told Dr. Jackson he might make of a one-half the amount being furnished, if that larger church would do the other. Name of the one promising was not to be made known, nor was it. Seeing Dr. Jackson was greatly disappointed, after we all returned to the house, I asked if perhaps Mrs. E. F. Shep herd would be willing to furnish $1,000, if I would the other.

He wrote her from my house, and in a few days I received word from him that Mrs. Shepherd would, and I thereupon forwarded my cheque for one thousand, either to Dr. Jackson or to the Board itself. (My books would show, but they are not here.)

Churchill Report

I note in the Report, on page 48, what seems a most misleading statement, for it evidently refers to the purchase of the Episcopal buildings , at St. Lawrence Island. What had Episcopalians to do with Pt. Barrow? On page 59 a still more outrageous statement, saying there is a "tradition that a considerable part of the construction of the building was by the Government. The addition to the building of a bay-window was by funds I gave. The bay-window was made, not paid for, on the Pacific Coast, I think in Portland. Other improvements were met jointly by Mrs. Shepherd and myself. The first devoted Missionary workers, with their child, were drowned while returning to their work, after an operation on the wife, Mrs. Gambell, in the "States". The next two were still at work one year ago. It is a shame that in the name of the Government such a document is published, and is called a Report. There may be much more, but I cannot undertake to read it all.

On page 87, still worse, a report of "70" reindeer loaned to a mission which did not exist"! On page 89 is a pernicious, if not malicious,statement,in which is given the credit to the Reformed Episcopal Church: Mrs. William Thaw, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepherd, and some of the friends of Missions in Pitts hurgh " for the $2,000, "paid into Dr. Jackson's hands, etc., etc." Dr. Jackson procured the money himself, and the gift was made to the Board through Dr. Jackson. The Ref. Episcopal Church, as all should, and probably do, know received the $2,000 for the good building they had left after half a year's occupancy, stocked with fuel which the honest Islanders had not stolen in the three or more years, with no Missionary or teachers.

If the President "set it aside as a reindeer station" it was at the suggestion of the Department to which Dr. Jackson belongs. The whole Report reads to me like an attempt to discredit Dr. Jackson and, indirectly, the Presbyterian Church. I recollect discussing with Dr. Sheldon Jackson before this was done the fitness of the Island for deer raising, by reason of the ease with which wolves, dogs, etc., could be excluded.

On page 112 there is an absolute falsehood, and one that should not be allowed to go uncontroverted. It purports to say Dr. Harris is "mortified over my (Churchill's) exposure that there is no Mission on St. Lawrence Island," etc.

Page 116 is filled with charges so malicious and argue such a lack of straightforwardness as to make one doubt all Special Agents for any sort of work. Well does Tennyson say "a lie that is half the truth is the blackest lie of all", and it is this sort of lies that this Report, which I have merely glanced over, tells our Government concerning the work of a man whose devotion and long years of service to Church and those degraded Alaskans should enoble.

One word as to the purchase of the first reindeer. The whole scheme was Dr. Jackson's own. The first subscriber to the fund was Elliott F. Shepherd, while I had the privilege of being the second on the list. This, I think, was in the winter of 1890-91.

It is pitiable to note the indignant tones in which Mr. Churchill charges that Dr. Sheldon Jackson received a salary of $1200 per annum from the Government, while at the same time he received $1200. from the Presbyterian Board. This from a man who has a salary as

Special Agent of $750. per month, while his salary as Inspector of Indian work is continued according to letter from his superior officer

Yours sincerely,

Dictated by

Mrs. Wm. Thaw,

P. S. One thing strikes me as strange, and that is that, in purchasing the building from the Reformed Episcopal Church, for the price they asked, $2,000., the Board did not secure the title to the buildings and some land, A.G.294. L.E.C.

-Copy-

Department of Justice.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,
First Division, District of Alaska.

Juneau, Alaska, June 25th, 1907.

The Attorney General,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to report in the case of United States vs. Oscar W. Anderson and Alyce E. Anderson, No. 503-A, an action of ejectment for the recovery of the possession of city block No. 32, known as "Government Reservation No. 3," in the Town of Juneau, reserved for educational purposes, upon which a schoolhouse for instruction of the natives is situated, begun November 29, 1905, that after trial had on June 13th and 14th a judgment in favor of the plaintiff was obtained and final judgment was June 26th entered in favor of the plaintiff for the recovery of the premises and $37.95 costs.

In this case the defendants have erected upon the block a dwelling house at the cost of between six and seven hundred dollars. As the value of these improvements would more than offset the value of the rents and profits, or damages which could have been established a jury trial was waived and the cause was tried by the court, resulting as above stated in a judgment for the possession of the premises and costs. The defendants will now vacate the land, and the Bureau of Education will secure a well built cottage for such convenient use as may be required.

A certified copy of this judgment roll will be transmitted to the Department as soon as the same can be made up, and as in the Goldstein case (see letter A.G. 293) I desire instructions as to whether a certified copy of this judgment roll should also be transmitted to the Solicitor of the Treasury and to the General Land Office, in which latter Department are the records of the controversy over the Bonanza lode claim, and the steps taken by the Bureau of Education for the reservation of the tract for educational purposes.

I shall report directly in this behalf to Dr. Sheldon Jackson with whom I have had a great deal of correspondence in respect to this case.

Respectfully,
John J. Boyce,
United States Attorney.

Dict. J.J.B.-T.

August 9,1907.

Mrs. Charles E. Walker,
531 Eastern Parkway,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Mrs. Walker:

Yours of July 29th is received and in reply I would state that your father's picture is in the Assembly Herald, page 416, July ., 1904.

I enclose you a letter from the Adjutant General showing that your father was Chaplain both of the Second Colorado Infantry and the Second Colorado Cavalry. The article in the Assembly Herald merely gives his picture with the statement that he was the pioneer missionary in Colorado; also the date of his going to Colorado.

With kind regards to your son, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

1 Enclosure.

August 9, 1907.

Rev. M. M. Shields,

Perea, New Mexico.

Dear Dr. Shields:

Yours of August 2d with photo. is received, for which please accept thanks. I am also very glad to hear your account of your family.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

August 9,1907.

Rev. J. Y. Perea,

Pajarito, New Mexico.

My dear Brother:

Your letter of August 4th is received, and I am glad to hear from you and of the progress of the work. It would give me very great pleasure to visit New Mexico again and meet the early workers.

I congratulate you on having a son in College for the ministry. Remember me kindly to your wife and children.

I will be very glad to get a photo. whenever it is convenient for you to have one taken.

Very sincerely yours,

August 9,1907.

The Adjutant General,
War Department.

Dear Sir:

Yours of August 8th replying to my question of August 5th with regard to the Colorado Infantry, is received with thanks.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt. of Education
for Alaska.

August 9,1907.

Dr. Lowell M. McAfee,
Parkville, Missouri.

Dear Dr. McAfee:

Yours of August 5th is received, and I enclose herewith my check for twelve dollars. If Healy ever repays you the loan you can return the money to me.

Very sincerely yours,

U. S. Gen'l Agt., &c.

1 Enclosure.

August 14, 1907.

Mrs. Frances B. Hamlin,
Highland House,
Bethlehem, New Hampshire.

My dear Mrs. Hamlin:

Yours of August 12th is received. It will afford me great pleasure to give you a letter of introduction to Mrs. Russell Sage, but I am afraid that, ~~that would~~ it will not of itself secure you an interview, consequently I am writing over to New York to see if I can get the name of any one in the city who is so intimate with Mrs. Sage that we can secure you an appointment.

With kind remembrances to your sons, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

August 14, 1907.

Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D.D.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Doctor Smith:

Our mutual friend, Mrs. Tunis E. Hamlin, is very anxious to find some way by which she can secure a personal interview with Mrs. Russell Sage. I am sufficiently acquainted with Mrs. Sage to give Mrs. Hamlin a letter of introduction, but I am not sure that ~~that~~ it will secure an interview. I have thought that possibly you or your wife will know some person who is sufficiently intimate with Mrs. Sage to help Mrs. Hamlin to an interview--- or, if you do not know of any way yourselves you may know of some other party in New York city who would know the way, and if so then you might enclose them this letter. Can you give me Mrs. Sage,s Long Island address?

Thanking you for the comfort which your address at the funeral gave the family and the congregation, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

August 14, 1907.

Mrs. Edna L. Clapp,
44 Bradman Street,
Rochester, New York.

My dear Friend:

Yours without date is received. In the July number of The Woman's Home Missionary is a good picture of the Rev. & Mrs. Campbell of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island. I will also try and send you, under separate enclosure, one of Doctor Campbell's reports of his work on the Island. I cannot tell you much about his eastern trip except that he and his wife made many missionary addresses; they are both acceptable speakers at missionary meetings and are very earnest, devoted self-sacrificing missionaries.

St.Lawrence Island is more isolated that Point Barrow. I look upon it as one of the most isolated mission ary stations on the globe. During the winter it is utterly impossible for any one to get away from the island, and reach any other portion of the globe. They greatly need the prayers and sympathy of the whole Church.

Regretting that I cannot send you a more satisfactory reply to your letter, I remain,

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

Mrs. Warren C. Buell,

Taos, New Mexico.

My dear Mrs. Buell:

Yours of August 5th is received. Since writing you I think I have got on the track of Rev. Mr. Roberts, having heard of a Miss Roberts, who is at Los Angeles, California.

I am very sorry to hear that your husband has been compelled to go to the hospital at Denver. I sincerely trust that he is improving and will be shortly returned to you and to his work, if he has not already done so. I went through a severe operation in a Philadelphia hospital last March from which I am still suffering, so that I am in position to deeply sympathize with you and your husband in your affliction.

Trusting that the work committed to your hands is prospering among the Mexicans, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

August 14, 1907.

Miss Esenetuck,
C/o of Mrs. R. J. Belt,
Wellsville, Pa.

My dear young Friend:

Your letter of August 4th is received. I am glad to hear that you are saving your wages. When you come to leave school and take charge of your own support you will find that your savings will be useful to you.

If you expect some time to return to Alaska it will be well for you before you return to fit yourself for teaching, as there does not seem to be any other employment for the returned Alaska girls but to securing a position from the Government as teacher in a Government school. In the mining camps of course you can get a position as a servant girl if you understand cooking and house work, but the position of teacher will pay a better salary.

Thank Mr. & Mrs. Belt for their kindness to you for me.

Very truly your friend,

Sheldon Jackson

August 14, 1907.

Rev. F. W. Mitchell,
Anaheim, California.

Dear Brother:

Yours of August 6th is received and I thank you much for your forwarding my letter to Miss Margaret Roberts, 809 Green Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal. I assume that she is a daughter of the Reverend Mr. Roberts.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

August 14, 1907.

Rev. William Y. Brown, D.D.,
Stafford Springs, (R.F.D. No. 2.)
Connecticut.

Dear Doctor Brown:

Yours of the 8th instant is received. Much obliged for the promise of your photograph; 1886 will be a good year for it as you will not be changed much at that time since we were together in Denver.

I had the pleasure of meeting your daughter and son-in-law at Mohonk last fall. Remember me very kindly to Mrs. Brown and any of your family that are with you.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

August 14, 1907.

Rev. John A. Ainslie,
Oxnard, California.

My dear Brother:

Yours of August 6th enclosing a photo of your father is safely received. I will take the best care of it and return it as soon as we have a plate made; probably it will not be before next winter. In what year was it taken? Your father had changed so much in the photo that I would not have known it. I do not know that I met him after 1869. As boys we lived in the same section of New York but did not meet until about the time I went to the ~~Colorado~~ Choctaw Mission in 1858. His life was a very useful one and he will be long remembered both in the Indian Territory and in Minnesota.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Alaska Division.

August 17, 1907.

Mr. Robert H. Sands,
1203 Seventh Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In addition to the volumes of Pacific Railroad Surveys left with you to procure for my Nieces, add volume ~~11~~, XI Senate Ex. Doc. 36th Cong. 2d session, and oblige,

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

August 17, 1907.

Mr. J. J. Kelso,
Parliament Building,
Toronto, Canada.

Dear Sir:

Please accept many thanks for a copy of your Fourteenth Annual Report on Neglected and Dependent Children in Ontario.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of
Education for Alaska.

Alaska Division.

August 17, 1907.

Rev. Robert M. Stevenson, D.D.,
1248 Blaine Avenue,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Doctor Stevenson:

Yours of August 10th is received. In your printed Circular on Seven Financial Classes, you state that if said classes are filled it puts at the command of Westminster College $70,000.

I do not understnd how you get $70,000, as the seven classes only add up $8,350. When I get the money, I am expecting to give $400 to the Woman's building as a thankoffering for my recovery. As I have already contributed $600 to that building it will make~~s~~ my contribution $1000. If it were not for ~~that purpose~~ the Woman's Bldg I could give you, during the next three or 4 months possibly $400 for helping on of the class list for the College. Is the need of the Woman's building included in your seven classes?

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Alaska Division.

August 17, 1907.

Rev. William Myer,

Tecumseh, Oklahoma.

Dear Brother:

Yours of August 13th is received, together with photographs. I return you the photo of the Tabernacle, as I have one copy of old; however, if you have a number of copies please return it to me with bill for the same.

I will take good care of the other photo and return it to you when a plate is made, which will probably not be before next winter.

I send you, under separate enclosure, a copy of the mission work in Alaska. I commenced my work, as you suppose, in the Indian Territory forty-nine years ago.

Remember me very kindly to your wife.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

August 19, 1907.

Rev. Robert L. Stewart, D.D.,
Wildmere Hotel,
Minnewaska, Ulster County, New York.

Dear Doctor Stewart:

Yours is received. In reply to your questions: first, with regard to Mr. Brown's letter; it is published in full in my book "Alaska", pages 136-138. The letter was written by Mr. Brown, a clerk in the sutler's store at the military post, Wrangel, and addressed to Major-General Howard, who was then in command of that department of the Army. General Howard gave the letter to Dr. A. L. Lindsley, Portland, Oregon. Dr. Lindsley turned the letter over to the Rev. Howard W. Stratton, who was commissioner from the Presbytery of Oregon to the General Assembly that met in Chicago,May, 1877. Mr. Stratton gave that letter to me and I had it published in full in the Chicago Daily Tribune for the information of members of the General Assembly. The original letter I sent to the Board of Home Missions with the earnest request that they take immediate action. The Board responded at its June meeting after the adjournment of the Assembly by appointing the Rev. Francis H. Robinson as missionary to Wrangel. Before receiving his commission from the Board he had accepted an invitation to a Church in California and could not go to Alaska.

Consequently, later in the fall when the opportunity offered, I went myself to Alaska to look over the ground. I was unable to confer with the Board on the subject and therefore went on my own responsibility and judgment, taking Mrs. MacFarland with me. In the mean time Dr. A. L. Lindsley of Oregon was corresponding with the Board of Foreign Missions for a missionary for Alaska, and if ~~such a missionary was appointed~~ the For Bd should appoint such a missionary he had had a conversation with Mrs. MacFarland about her going. When I arrived at Portland the Foreign Mission Board had failed to respond, and he (Dr Lindsley had given up sending her to Alaska; she then agreed to go with me, and upon my return from Alaska I raised the money for her support and the erection of her home for the industrial school.

As you probably have not at hand a copy of my book I will mail you under separate enclosure a copy of the book---a copy of the historicalstatement drawn up and adopted by the Presbytery of Alaska, together with a copy of a supplementary statement passed by the Presbytery of Alaska, July 15, 1895, the latter being a reply to the Presbytery of Oregon that claimed the credit of starting Alaska missions to Dr. Lindsley.

In your Alaska chapter you ought to have the note books of that period, which I have, and if you wish will send them by Express to you at the University. You should also have a set of the Reindeer Reports which I can loan you. I do not know just what books and pamphlets you already have, but there is such a wealth of historical statements in existence on Alaska matters you will be embarrassed by the very abundance of material.

It is very doubtful whether Mrs. Jackson and myself will be able to take a vacation or leave home this summer or fall.

With kind regards to Mrs. Stewart, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosures.

August 19, 1907.

Rev. W. W. Curtis, D.D.,
Caldwell, Kansas.

Dear Doctor Curtis:

Yours of August 15th with photo of yourself is safely received. Please accept thanks for the same.

After I get it copied for an electrotype plate I will return it to you; this will probably be next winter.

I rejoice to hear of the blessings that God has given you in your Church and Ministry. Remember me very kindly to your wife and daughter.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

August 19, 1907.

Mrs. Louise M. Buell,

Taos, New Mexico.

My dear Friend:

Yours of August 12th enclosing photos of Rev. & Mrs. Roberts, is received safely. I will take the best of care of them and return them next winter when you can give them to Mrs. Brown.

I hope to hear good news from your husband, if he is not already home.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Alaska History

Action of the Presbytery of Alaska, in session at Sitka, Alaska, July 15, 1895, re-affirming the official account of the commencement of Presbyterian Missions in Alaska, as adopted by the Presbytery of Alaska in session at Sitka, Alaska, September 15, 1884.

---oOo---

Attention having been called to an article published in "The North and West" of June 20, 1895, by Rev. W. S. Holt, entitled "Authentic History of Alaskan Missions" the Presbytery of Alaska desire to reply that the said article is misleading and one-sided.

That while acknowledging the interest which Dr. A. L. Lindsley took in the establishment of Missions in Alaska, they do not recognize him as the "founder of the Alaska Mission" as claimed by Mr. Holt.

Dr. Lindsley was but one of several gentlemen working at the same problem at the same time. And the Christian public is right in considering that the one who first commenced active work, and continuously pushed it until the present time is our co-presbyter Dr. Sheldon Jackson.

It is conceded that if the facts of a man's life are wanted that the man himself is the best authority as to those facts.

Having this in mind the Presbytery of Alaska at its first meeting September 15, 1884, prepared and adopted after full and careful consideration an official statement of the rise and progress of the present work of the Presbyterian Church in Alaska.

The history was prepared while all the first Missionaries were still in Alaska except Rev. Geo. W. Lyon who was only here a few months, and every Minister present at Presbytery except one, and he, upon his return home signified his approval of the paper.

More than that the Historical Statement was submitted to such of the lady missionaries as were present and had taken an active part in making the history.

This historical statement prepared by the pioneers of the Presbytery at a time when they were all present and the work was still fresh in their memories, is as follows: (see printed historical statement entitled "The Presbyterian Church in Alaska, an Official sketch of its Rise and Progress, 1877-1884, with the Minutes of the First Meeting of the Presbytery of Alaska, Sheldon Jackson, D.D., Stated Clerk Press of Thomas McGill & Co., 1107 E. Street, Washington, D. C., 1886."

Done in Presbytery in session at Sitka, Alaska, this 15th day of July, 1895.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

WASHINGTON D.C. Aug 20. 1907

Literature Dept. of Bd. of H. M.
of the Presbyterian Church

Dear Friend

Enclosed find my check for One dollar in payment of Enclosed bill –

Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

COPY.
9002

L.B.C.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY
of the Methodist Episcopal Church

BUREAU FOR ALASKA

Long Beach, Cal.

August 10, 1907.

Hon. James Rudolph Garfield,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

At our interview in Los Angeles, Mr. Brown, your courteous secretary, suggested that I indicate to you the changes that seem to me necessary in the proposed contract for reindeer between the Government and missions in Alaska, before that I, as representative of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, could sign it. I find it exceedingly difficult to do this, as the whole plan seems to me intricate and impracticable.

Mr. Brown agreed with me that this contract does not propose a loan of reindeer to a mission, but expects the missionary society to take a herd in trust; to designate a local superintendent who shall be responsible for the oversight of the reindeer, the herders, and apprentices, and all public property connected therewith. He shall keep a daily record of all matters of importance pertaining to the reindeer, shall oversee the annual marking of all the reindeer in the herd and keep careful record of the same, shall distribute reindeer annually to the apprentices according to the "Rules & Regulations", and keep the records of the same, and shall see that each apprentice attends school two months in each year. He shall furnish transportation to the Superintendent of Schools, or other Government officer, when called on, free of charge, provided the distance be not more than 100 miles. He shall make full and careful reports, and give such other information as the Board of Education may desire, shall make several copies of each report, and contract, for different officials, and perform many other duties; yet for all this work, and responsibility, it is expressly stipulated that he shall receive no compensation (Sec. 15), except that, provided a sufficient number of reindeer can be spared from the herd after all other obligations are met, he may have a few male reindeer, the number not to exceed twelve.

The contract makes no provision for the support of apprentices until such time as they may be able to get some revenue from the reindeer, while those who have had experience say it is impossible to find apprentices who can support themselves. According to Mr. W. T. Lopp (see enclosed extract from letter) it may be years before the revenue from the reindeer will support the apprentices. It is unnecessary, I think, for me to enlarge on this. You have doubtless received protests from other missionaries in regard to this form of contract. It will surely have to be revised; and, judging from the length of time this was in preparation, I fear that if compelled to wait for its revision Sinuk Mission will have to wait yet another year for the promised herd of reindeer.

In view of the fact that the application for the loan of a herd of reindeer for the natives at Sinuk Mission has been before the Department of the Interior for almost a year, and is the only application for the loan of reindeer ever made by any Methodist organization; that Congress has recommended that the reindeer still in possession of the Government be "freely loaned to missions"; that President Roosevelt urged Secretary Hitchcock to grant our application (see files the latter end of last December for Secretary Hitchcock's letter to me, in which this is mentioned); that being unable to get a copy of the proposed contract until after the middle of July, but deeming that its terms would be reasonable, and expecting to get the loan of a herd in July or August (see enclosed copy of letter from the Secretary of the Interior, and extract from one from Mr. Lopp); and being informed by the Bureau of Education in May that material for a school house would be sent to Sinuk on one of Capt. White's steamers (steamer sailed from Seattle about June 18), and fully expecting that the mission would have to support the apprentices, at least the first year, and knowing that it was unlikely that any other steamer would call at Sinuk this year, I sent a year's supplies for native herders and apprentices, including tents with furnishings, clothing (of course furs would be purchased up there), and food, the order costing $314.22 exclusive of freight charges.

Again, our workers at Sinuk, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Sellon, informed me that if they had a herd of reindeer a much larger number of natives would locate at Sinuk, and realizing that the care of reindeer, apprentices, herders, and all that would appertain thereto, would demand much of the time of the superintendent I asked the Board of Education to send another teacher for the Government school, as the mission would need all the services of Mr. and Mrs. Sellon. The Board sent the teacher -- Miss Powell-- and we engaged Mr. and Mrs. Sellon for the coming year at a salary of $1,000, and perquisites.

Seeing that a large part of the work of our mission at Sinuk is to teach the natives how to be self-supporting, and to be good citizens; and that Mr. and Mrs. Sellon are already accomplishing much in this direction (In support of this statement I would refer you to Messrs. Updegraff and Lopp who visited the mission in June), and for the reasons mentioned above, I would most earnestly petition you that an order be given for the immediate removal of a herd of reindeer to Sinuk, on the same general terms that other missions have agreed to when receiving loans of reindeer from the Government, with the added provision, if thought best, that at the close of the period for which the loan is made, the mission continue to care for apprentices, and when they are capable of taking care of reindeer give each a few reindeer from the mission herd, as a neclues for herds of their own.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) Mrs. R. H. Young,
Secretary of Bureau for Alaska.

The above letter has our cordial approval.

Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, Pres. W. H. Miss. Soc. of the
M. E. Church.
Delia L. Williams, Cor. Sec.

August 22,1907.

Mr. R. W. D. Bryan,
Albuquerque, New Mexico.

My dear Mr. Bryan:

Yours of August 13th is received. I am very glad to be corrected with regard to Miss Shields. I have for many years been under the impression that she was a sister of Mr. Shields of Jemez.

It must be a great satisfaction to you to see the successful government and mission schools for Indians and Pueblos at Albuquerque, which you had so important a hand in starting.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt. of Education
for Alaska.

August 22,1907.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D.,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Thompson:

Mrs. Hamlin, widow of the late Dr. Hamlin of the Church of the Covenant, is very desirous of finding some way to secure an interview with Mrs. Russell Sage in the interest of Westminster College, Salt Lake City.

I expect to give Mrs. Hamlin a letter of introductionbut I am not sure that that will secure an interview, I thought that possibly you would know of some man or woman in New York city interested in mission work who could secure Mrs. Hamlin a personal interview. If so and you will kindly give me their address I will write them, or you can forward this letter to them. I think Mrs. Sage knows of Mrs. Hamlin's activity in home mission work, but I am not certain that she does.

I am very slowly improving and hope to have secured a new lease of life. My kind regards to Mrs. Thompson and your associates.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

August 22, 1907.

Rev. John Menaul, M. D.,
Hinton, Oklahoma.

My dear Mr. Menaul:

In looking over my list of photos of early missionaries in New Mexico I find that I have none of yourself. If you have one to spare please send it to me. I enclose you one of myself which I hope will arrive safely.

I will be glad to hear about the family; where are your children and what are they doing? Mrs. Jackson is in fair health and my daughters are both at home. unmarried.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

~~Enclosure.~~

August 22, 1907.

Professor Irwin Shepard,
Secretary of the National Educational Association,
Winona, Minnesota.

My dear Dr. Shepard:

Please send me a copy of the Memorial Volume of the N. E. A. If the Association sends complimantary volumes to those who furnish chapters or biographies, I will be thankful to receive ~~them~~ one. If they do not furnish complimentary copies, please send one copy with bill for the same, as I wish one containing my biographical sketch of General John Eaton. It would also be a very proper thing for the N. E. A. to send a complimentary copy to Mrs. John Eaton, Post-office address The Concord, Washington, D. C.

Hoping you had a successful meeting of the Association at Los Angeles, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

August 27,1907.

Rev. Robert G. McNiece, D.D.,
1136 Blaine Avenue,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Dr. McNiece:

I am trying ti get hold of a photo of the late Rev. F. L. Arnold to add to my Missionary collection.

I wrote a letter to his widow addressed to Salt Lake which has been returned to me unclaimed. I now forward a letter for her to you, asking that you will kindly direct it to her, provided you know how to reach her. If not you can throw it in the waste basket.

Hoping you are all well, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure.

August 27, 1907.

Mrs. William G. Thomas,

Wrangel, Alaska.

My dear Mrs. Thomas:

The Churchill Report publishes a long letter from Mr. Corser of Wrangel in which he says (under date of Nov. 16, 1905), that six and a half years ago there was not in the town of Wrangel a boy or girl "of 16 years of age that knew the multiplication table."

Kindly look into the matter and find out for me whether that statement is correct. If true it is a reflection upon the efficiency of the public school teachers in your place.

With kind remembrances to your husband, I remain

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt. of Educa'n
for Alaska.

August 27, 1907.

The Church Missionary Society,
16 Salisbury Square, E.C. London,
England.

Please accept many thanks for a copy of the Proceedings of the Missionary Society for 1906-7. I prize these annual volumes and your leaflet letters from the missionaries and stations in Northwest America, which I receive from time to time, very highly. I carefully preserve them all, and when I get through with them expect to place them in the ~~only~~ library of the Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Rejoicing in the great work which you are doing for humanity and the Kingdom, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

August 27, 1907.

Mrs. R. H. Young,

Long Beach, California.

My dear Mrs. Young:

In looking over my papers the other day I found the enclosed description of the land set apart for the Methodist Episcopal Mission at Unalaska which I think you have more use for than myself. I am not sure but that two surveys have been made, one of which I think calls for 640 acres, or a mile square of land. Several years ago Congress directed the Secretary of the Interior to survey and patent to the missionary societies the various sites claimed by the societies in Alaska. Some surveys have been made by the Government but so far as I know no society has received such a patent. However it has been reported that the surveyors instead of surveying 640 acres are cutting the societies down to the land which they have under fence for cultivation purposes, which reduced some of them down to less than ten acres.

I wish all the missionary societies that are interested would make such a strong protest to their congressmen that the Department would be compelled to carry out the purpose of Congress, which was to give each station 640 acres, where it was possible.

Unalaska Mission needs not only land for cultivation but also for pasturage, and the 640 acres will be none too much; and the taking of 640 acres in that region of sparse population will not interfere with the welfare of any one else.

I was very glad to read the letter which you sent the Secretary of the Interior, August 16, 1907, concerning the loan of reindeer. You have taken the right stand and if followed up vigorously you will secure a loan of deer on similar terms to those of the other missionary societies.

of your Woman's [illegible]

If you attend the annual meeting this fall and have occasion to pass through Washington I hope you will call.

With kind remembrances to your husband, I remain

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt. of Education
for Alaska.

August 27,1907.

Mr. Albert K. Smiley,
Mohonk Lake,
Ulster Co., New York.

My dear Mr. Smiley:

Your kind invitation to attend the Conference October 23-25, is received with thanks.

On the 13th of March last I had a severe surgical operation from which I am not yet recovered. If I am able when October comes to visit Mohonk it will afford me very great pleasure to do so. Early in October when I find what my physical condition will be I will write you again.

With kind remembrances to Mrs. Smiley and your brother and his wife, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

For Biographical Directory
of District of Columbia
1907

JACKSON, SHELDON, Clergyman, government official, was born at Minaville, N. Y., May 18, 1834, son of Samuel Clinton and Delia (Sheldon) Jackson. He was graduated from Union College in 1855 (LL.D. 1897) and from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1858, (D. D. Hanover College 1874, LL. D. Richmond, O. College, 1897,) and in 1858 was ordained a Minister of the Presbyterian Church, going as Missionary to the Choctaw Indians. From 1859 to 1869 he was a pioneer missionary in Wisconsin and Minnesota; from 1869 to 1882 Superintendent of Presbyterians Missions in Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho and Montana; from 1877 to 1885 pioneer missionary in Alaska, and from 1885 to the present, United States General Agent of Education in Alaska. He introduced into Alaska Protestant Missions, public schools, civil government, domestic reindeer, and mail service carried in canoes and by reindeer. He was elected Moderator of the Presbyterian Church for the year 1897-8. He founded "The Alaskan Society of Natural History and Ethnology", erected a fire-proof building and gathered a Museum at Sitka, 1887, and a Christian College at Salt Lake City, Utah, 1895. He was editor and proprietor of "Rocky Mountain Presbyterian", Denver, Colorado, 1872-82, and of the "North Star", Sitka, Alaska, 1887-94. He is a member of the National Geographic Society, and a member of the leading scientific and philanthropic societies of the country. He is the author of a number of books, among them being: "Alaska and Missions on the Pacific Coast", a Special Report to the U. S. Senate 1881; also Annual Reports from 1886 on Education in Alaska, and Annual Reports from 1891 to the U.S.Senate on the Introduction of Domestic Reindeer in Alaska. On May 18, 1858, he married Miss Mary Voorhees. Residence: Concord Flats. Office: U. S. Bureau of Education.

August 30, 1907.

Mr. Francis H. Wood,
Bridge House, 181 Queen Victoria Street,
London, E. C., England.

My dear Mr. Wood:

Yours of August 21 is received. I rejoice that your mission to Norway has proved so successful; you are to be congratulated on that success. It is pleasant to see that you made headquarters for shipping your deer at the same place that I did, Altenfjord.

Your prices seem to be about the same that we paid, which is natural for prices in those old out-of-the-way places are stereotyped. The price which we paid for deer in the Report of the War Department include not only the price of the deer but also the travelling and incidental expenses of Mr. Kjellmann, the Agent.

You ought to save a thirty days' voyage as we made it in 29 to New York and encountered during that time a nine days' storm ,during which time we made scarcely any progress.

The deer should all be dishorned by sawing off the horns near the head.This is necessary, (1) to prevent injury from being thrown around in a storm; (2) to get more deer in a small pen, and (3) to prevent injury from fighting.

You can place 8 or 10 deer in a pen---you do not need to make individual stalls for the deer. We attempted to tie each deer with a halter but after a day or two found that it was much better to remove the halters and leave them at liberty in their pens. For watering you can make a long rough board trough the length of your pen and then place water in it as often as it is emptied until each deer has had his turn.

On our trip we came through in February and March. Our moss was frozen so that no watering of the stock was needed, the deer getting sufficient drink from the moss itself. It will be economy to take more moss along than you think you will need and a larger supply of water.

At what point in Newfoundland or Labrador do you expect to land the deer? How many will be landed in Greenland and where? I want to know all about it---I am enthusiastic over your good prospects. Do not fail to write me any time that I can be of service.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

August 30, 1907.

Rev. Robert L. Stewart, D.D.,
Lincoln University,
Chester County, Pa.

Dear Doctor Stewart:

With regard to the establishment of Indian Missions by the Foreign Board you will find on page 582-585 in Newcomb's "Cyclopedia of Missions", that the Foreign Board had in 1853 eleven missions, the last of which were established in that year. In the Minutes of the General Assembly for 1878, pages 174-176, you will find that the Foreign Board only had missions among seven tribes of North American Indians, of which the latest of them were established in 1849, so that from 1849 to 1878 it was 29 years preceding the establishment of the Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions since the Foreign Board had established a permanent Indian mission; during the interval they evidently had started two or three different missions which were discontinued after a few years.

As soon as your plans are formed let me know when you can visit Washington. If you still think of visiting the Jamestown Exposition let me know when you will probably go, as it is possible that Mrs. Jackson and I will be able to accompany you.

If you are not coming to Washington very soon had I not better send to you some of the Alaska literature? I have note books and much other information.

I hope that you are fully recovered and that your long stay in the invigorating air of Minnehaska has done both of you much good.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

August 30, 1907.

Mrs. Frances E. Hamlin,
Highland House,
Bethlehem, N. H.

My dear Mrs. Hamlin:

Your recent letter is received and I agree with you that it is better to meet Mrs. Sage naturally than to ask for a hearing. I also agree with you that after your affairs are settled in Washington it will be better to spend some few weeks in New York during the early winter, when you can naturally get access to a number of prominent Presbyterian ladies. I am sure by God's blessing you will get a considerable sum for the College by so doing.

I will enclose another letter of introduction as you suggest.

I am very sorry that I am unable to help you in the matter of the Mohonk Conference. I tried last season to get an invitation for Mrs. Newton, president of the Washington auxiliary of the Indian Society, and one who has worked for a short time among the Indians in Arizona. I also last year~~s~~ ~~ago~~, made application for Mrs. Ellis, president of the Woman's Indian Association for the South-west, and that request was also turned down, so that I do not feel it would be of any use to ask for you; but I think it would be well for you to write direct ti Albert K. Smiley, Mohonk Lake, Ulster County, New York, stating that your husband has died during the year, and that you would count it a favor if he would continue you among his list of invited guests.

I hope the invigorating air of New Hampshire will give you new life and strength. Remember me to your son.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure.

L.E.C.

September 3, 1907.

Mrs. Russell Sage,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Sage:

While you are selecting from the multiplicity of objects which are pressed upon your attention, the ones you feel it wise to assist, I have often wished I could have a half an hour of your time, but I have not sought this, feeling that if you had wished to confer with me, you would have indicated it. While I have refrained from asking for any of your valuable time for myself, I now beg that sometime at your convenience you give Mrs. Hamlin, widow of the late Rev. Teunis Hamlin, D.D., of Washington, D. C., a hearing.

If you are not personally acquainted with Mrs. Hamlin, you at least know of her great and successful work for missions these almost two score years. She is one of the leading women of the Presbyterian Church.

You have my prayers that God will both comfort you in your widowhood and make you a blessing to multitudes through your benefactions.

Very sincerely your friend,

Sheldon Jackson

August 30, 1907

Rev. William Y. Brown, D. D.,
Stafford Springs,
(R.F.D. No. 2), Connecticut.

My dear Dr. Brown:

Yours of August 28, also Photo. are received with many thanks. I would not have thought it possible that the removal of whiskers could so change a countenance; neither Mrs. Jackson not I would have recognized your photo. She unites with me in much love to Mrs. Brown and yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

August 30, 1907.

Miss Anne G. Faries,
2441 Nicollet Avenue,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

My dear Miss Faries:

Yours of August 26 and a photo of the Rev. Bradley Phillips are received with many thanks. The delay has caused no inconvenience, as probably the photos will not be used before this coming winter. Does Mr. Phillips wish the photo returned when I am through with it? If not I will be glad to add it to my missionary collection.

I send you some reading matter under separate enclosure.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson
The Record

(COPY)

Rathdrum, Idaho, January 28th, 1907.

Dear Dr. Jackson:-

At the Annual meeting of the Synod of Washington held at Walla Walla, Washington, October 4-6, 1906, the following resolutions were adopted as offered by Committee on Bills and Overtures, viz:-

certain papers were placed in our hands criticising the character and work of Dr. Sheldon Jackson. We recommend

First, That this Synod of Washington express its righteous indignation and disapproval of the unwarranted and unjust and untrue charges and criticisms made by Mr. Frank Churchill concerning the work and character of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, and our Presbyterian Mission in Alaska. The injustice and absolute falseness of these criticisms are made clearly apparent in the replies to the criticisms both by the Board of Home Missions and by the official reply, at the order of the United States Senate, of Dr. W. T. Harris, at the time, United States Commissioner of Education. If these replies had been given as great publicity as has been given to the criticisms there would be no need of action in vindication of Dr. Jackson, for if the truth be known the facts themselves are sufficient vindication.

second, considering the fact that there has always been a combination of political looters and polluters of the liberties and life and resources of Alaska, who have been always the bitter enemies of missionaries who have withstood and greatly defeated their dishonorable men and methods,- considering the fact that the services of Rev. Dr. Jackson to the development of the native wealth and education and substantial progress toward better conditions of civilization, - considering that the vast territory, vast and complicated duties that have been assigned to his oversight and care, it would be impossible to execute such duties without room for possible criticism in matters of judgment and procedure,- in spite of which a great and inestimable service toward Cristian education has been rendered.

We do hereby express our utmost confidence in the Christian character, unselfish service and great usefulness of Dr. Sheldon Jackson and his associated Presbyterian Missionaries in Alaska.

Third, We appeal to the unprejudiced public to withhold judgment until the knowledge of all the facts be given thorough and just presentation to the public mind.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the resolutions adopted by the Synod of Washington as set forth in the initial sentence of this paper.

(signed) Eugene A. Walker,
Stated Clerk of the
Synod of Washington.

(COPY)

ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN.

Patron
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Francis H. Wood, Secretary.
Bridge House,
181 Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C.
August 21st 1907.

Dear Doctor Jackson,

I have to thank you very much for your letters, and for the information you have sent me about the reindeer.

My mission to Norway has been very successful. I have secured the services of an agent at Tromsö, and with his help fixed up a contract for the purchase of 300 deer at an average cost of $8.50 a head. I have agreed to pay my agent $500 for his services - helping over the contract, superintending the fitting up of the ship and the embarkation of the deer and moss at Altenfjord. I have allowed the Laplander the sum of $150 for herding and yarding the deer, wharfage for moss and for feeding the deer from the date of their arrival on the coast to November 30th. For the moss I am paying L5 10 0 a ton F.O.B. Since my return I have received from Dr. Grenfell a copy of the report presented to Congress which you sent to him, and on comparing the prices I paid with those set forth in the report, I seem to have done fairly well. Owing to the cost of the deer, and sledges and harness, being included in one item, I cannot compare the prices you paid for the deer with what I have paid, but the moss seems to work out at about £7 a ton. My agent has dealt with the Lapplanders for years, and has had numerous dealings with Mr. Mella, and assures me that I can place absolute reliance in his carrying out the contract he has made with me. Mella is to bring 40 extra deer to the coast, and we are to have the right to make our choice from the herd. Mella is a Christian and has undertaken to find me four thoroughly reliable Lapp families. I see that the price I am paying for the services of these Lapplanders corresponds with those set forth in the report.

There is one further point upon which I should be glad to receive information, as you kindly told me not to hesitate to write to you about anything I wanted to know. Did you fit up separate stalls for the deer or did you place several deer in one pen? If the latter course was adopted, how many deer did you place in a pen? and did you disantler them?

I am allowing thirty days supply of moss, which should be ample, as the Captain says he can land the deer in 15 days if the weather is at all favorable. As the deer will be landed right on top of their future feeding grounds thirty days supply of moss seems ample. The best freight I have been able to secure so far is £4 a head, the gross tonnage of the ship being 1430, net 900. This only just provides sufficient room to give each deer a separate stall and it would give more room if several of them could be placed in one pen.

I quite expect to hear,however,that you gave your deer separate pens on account of its being necessary to provide special drinking apparatus. I shall be interested to hear what you think of the prices I am paying for the deer, moss and freight, as until I got your report I had nothing to guide me and had to rely entirely upon my own judgment and the trustworthiness of my agent, who was recommended to me both in Christiania and by the British Vice Consul at Tromso as a highly honourable man.

Believe me to be,

Yours sincerely,

(signed) Francis H. Wood,

Secretary.

Sept. 5, 1907.

Rev. William H. Roberts, D.D., LL.D.,
Witherspoon Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Doctor Roberts:

Please accept many thanks for a complimentary copy of the General Assembly Minutes for the library of the U. S. Bureau of Education.

I hope that your recent vacation has given you some genuine rest, for I do not know of any man that seems to be more over-worked than yourself.

Last March I had a severe surgical operation in a hospital in Philadelphia, which I will probably not recover from before next spring; however, I am very slowly improving from month to month, and have a prospect of being a well man again.

With kind regards to your children, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt. of Education
for Alaska.

Alaska Division.

September 6, 1907.

Rev. Robert L. Stewart, D.D.,
Lincoln University,
Chester Co., Pennsylvania.

Dear Doctor Stewart:

I will send you by Express, prepaid, in a few days, a package of documents, such as you have asked for, and which, when you are through with you will kindly return to me. The biographical sketch that I send you was prepared originally for the history of Union University and its Alumni. This history is in three large volumes and cost $30, consequentlt its circulation is very limited. I have been given to understand that only a few copies were printed beyond those that were subscribed for.

Have you bound copies of type-written letters received by me from 1882 to 1905 contained in volumes 12 to 20, inclusive? Have you a full set of Reindeer Reports up to 1905 (the latest published); if not which are missing?

With regard to the name, "Superintendent of Missions," see letter of March 26, 1878, vol. 7, p. 297; see Mrs. Haines' letter, p. 217, vol. 14; Mrs. D. R. James' letter, p. 231, vol. 14 of bound correspondence; Mrs. D. R. James' letter, p. 180, vol. 15; Dr. Irwin's letter to Judge Shenkley, p. 209, vol. 15; Edward Marsden's letter, p. 241, vol. 15; Dr. Kendall's letter, July 11, 1878, on the Prospects of Woman's Board, vol. 6, p. 123;

Sheldon Jackson's letter, July 4, 1878, outlining plans of Woman' Society, Vol. 6, p. 76. Woman's Executive Committee, Vol. 6, pp. 66 - 123 and beyond.

With regard to illustrations, 16 pages, I enclose a suggestive list; also enclose a list of names in the different states and territories of whom I have photographs, and suggest the following grouping: Minnesota and Wisconsin in one page together. Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana , one group. Utah and Arizona, one group; Colorado, one group; New mexico, one group. Southeast Alaska in one group.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

List of Documents sent to Rev. Robert L. Stewart,
September, 1907.
To be returned to Sheldon Jackson.

Minutes of the Synod of Washington, 1906;

Dr. Hinkhouse's letter, June 4, 1906;

Mrs. Hamlin's letter, February 3, 1907;

" " " Feb. 28, 1907;

John L. Gage's letter, March 27, 1907;

Mrs. McWhinnie's letter, March 29, 1907;

Julia Fraser's letter, April 3, 1907;

C. L. Thompson's letter, March 28, 1907;

E. O. Campbell's letter, June 26, 1907;

Mrs. Hamlin's letter, March 14, 1907;

Mrs. M. C. Reynolds's letter, May 7, 1907;

Mrs. W. N. Paxton,'s letter, November 20, 1903;

Knickerbocker Publishing Company's letter, April 11, 1906;

Dr. Radcliffe's letter, February 20, 1907;

" " Home Missions Address, Feb. 20, 1907;

James Jackson's letter (Paris, France), March 4, 1903;

Mrs. Wm. C. Roberts's letter, October 8, 1885;

Mrs. Raines's letter, October 12, 1885;

Miss Wilbur's letter, April 23, 1904;

Judge Peelle's letter, August 26, 1906;

Ex-Governor Brady's letter, May 7, 1907;

John L. Gage's letter, April 29, 1907;

Extracts from Dr. Gray's "Musings by Camp-fire";

Neosho Presbytery to Board of Domestic Missions, April 15, 1869;

Dr. Bradford's Visit to Alaska, 1898;

Dr. Hamlin's Address at Union College, 1895;

Dr. Alexander's " " " "

Supplementary action, Presbytery of Alaska, Sept. 15, 1884;

Mrs. Eddy's "Great Living Missionary", 1905;

Biographical scketch of Sheldon Jackson, 1906;

Memorandum in connection with O. E. Boyd's letter, Feb. 3,1879;
p. 99, vol. 9, Bound Letters;

Memoranda of annual trips to Alaska, 1890 - 1900, 10 books.

Action of Presbyterian Board on Churchill's Report;

List of New School churches west of Nebraska, 1859-1869.

Sheldon Jackson

---oOo---

C. sept. 5, 1907.

Rev. Charles H. Cook, D.D.,
Saceton, Arizona.

Dear Doctor Cook:

Your letter of August 30th is received and read with very great interest. I was especially interested in what you say with regard to the water supply, having been interested in the several stages of the discussion for several years. I will be very glad to receive clippings from the papers from time to time with regard to the proposed dam and reservoir. Being in the employ of a Bureau different from the one that has the water supply of the Pimas in charge, I am powerless to take any special step to help them, as one department of the government is not allowed to interfere with another. However, I will turn your letter over to some party who I think will take an interest to follow it up.

Doctor Spinning would be a good man but his health is in such condition I do not think he is able to manage it. But if your people continue to pray the Lord will provide some way to relieve them.

Your photos were safely received with your letter and I am very glad to get a copy of you as you appeared some 30 years ago as well as your latest photo.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Some of the Early Missionaries associated with Dr Jackson in pioneer work

Southern Minn + Western Wisconsin

Rev Bradley Phillips (Wis)
" Jno Frothingham "
" Wm W. McNair "
" Stuart Mitchell "

Rev David C Lyon Minn
" George Ainslie "
" Jas. Frothingham
" John L Gage "

Rev Wm R. Mercer Minn

Neb. Wy. + Montana

Rev Lyman B. Crittenden + dau (Mon).
" John D Hewitt "
" Wm C. Rommell "
" Milton L. Cook "

Rev W. G. Kephart (Wy)
" H. L. Arnold "
" Wm E. Hamilton "
" Chas L. Richards D.D. Mon

Rev J. T. Baird Neb

Utah + Arizona

Rev M. Hughes. Utah
" Josiah Welch "
" J. L. Gillespie "
" Calvin Park "

Rev R. G. McNiece D.D. Utah
" Geo W. Leonard "
Chas H Cook Arizona
Wm Meyer "

Rev J. A Merrill Ari

Colorada.

Rev Lewis Hamilton
" A. R. Day
" Edward P. Wells
" Wm Y. Brown

Rev R. L. Stewart DD
Rev Delos E. Finks
Rev J. Gibson Lowrie
" Henry B. Gage

Rev Geo M. Darley

New Mexico

Rev D. F. McFarland
" J. A. Annin
" H. W. Curtis DD
" John Menaul

Rev George G. Smith
James M Roberts
John M. Shields MD
Jose Ynes Perea

Rev Henry K Palmer

S. E. Alaska

Mrs A. R. Mc Farland
Rev John G. Brady
" S. Hall Young D.D.
" J. Loomis Gould

Rev Eugene Willard
Mrs " "
" J. W. Mc Farland
Rev Alonzo E. Austin
Mr Wm. A. Kelly

Suggestions concerning Illustrations

Samuel Clinton Jackson + family ~~[illegible]~~ Full Page
Sheldon Jackson Full Page
~~[illegible]~~ Sheldon Jackson. " "
Robert L. Stewart " "
Photos of S. J. at different ages grouped on " "
Minaville House half page }
Esperance Church " " } " "
Saltescent Church " " }
Rochester " " " } ✝ " . "
1st Pres Ch Wyoming Ter 1/4 " }
" " " Utah " " }
" " " New Mex " " } " "
Tabernacle Arizona " " }
S. J. in Ox wagon half " }
" in Canoe " " } " "
Prospect Hill Sioux City ~~[illegible]~~ }
Mary Jackson. Cleland + Elliott } " "

Some of the Early Missionaries associated with Sheldon Jackson {
Wisconsin + Minnesota " "
Neb, Wyoming + Montana " "
Utah + Arizona " "
Colorado " "
New Mexico " "
S. E. Alaska " "

16 pages

Sept. 9, 1907.

Mr. L. R. Hamersly & Co.,
No. 1, West 34th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

Yours of recent date enclosing proof of sketch is just received. It will be revised this morning and mailed this afternoon.

Will a portion of your edition be bound in cloth? If so let me know the price, as just now I am not in position to spend $10 for a half morocco binding.

Truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

September 9,1907

Mr. F. H. Jacobs,
Supt.,Fulton Street Noon-day Prayer Meeting,
113 Fulton Street, New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Jacobs:

Yours of recent date is received. With regard to the coming 50th Anniversary of the founding of the Fulton Street Prayer Meeting, I had already noticed the announcements with gratitude to God that his faithful servants had been able to keep that prayer meeting open through all these years. I do not recall another single instance of a daily prayer meeting fifty years old. When it was established I was a student in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J. At that time the New York daily papers printed long notices of each day's meeting,which we students read with great avidity and great profit. The newspaper accounts greatly stimulated my own life of prayer, and I am glad of this occasion to testify to my indebtedness for the influence and inspiration I have felt all these years to the Fulton Street prayer meeting. That meeting has been a great stimulus doubtless to tens of thousands of God's servants all over the world in their Christian work.

Hoping that a succession of faithful men may be raised up to keep the meeting in existence to the coming of the Master,

I remain, Very cincerly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

M.

September 9, 1907.

Mr. Robert Bell, I.S.O, Sc.D., (Cantab.) M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Doctor Bell:

Please accept thanks for copies of the Geological Survey of Canada for 1906; the Annual Report, School of Mines for 1904; Summary Report of Geological Servey of Canada for 1905; Report of Chebougamau Mining Region of the Northern Part of the province of Quebec, and the Preliminary Report of Rossland, B. C., Mining District.

I value these reports very highly and when I get through with them myself I shall deposit them in the Library of the Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah, for their use and preservation.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

September 9,1907

Brigadier-general Clarence R. Edwards,
Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs,
War Department.

Dear Sir:

Please accept thanks for a copy of the Report (3 volumes) of the Philippine Commission for 1906.

These volumes were received some time ago when I was absent on sick leave, and have just been brought to my attention else they would have been acknowledged immediately.

Again thanking you for sending the Philippine Commission's Report, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

Sept. 9, 1907.

Rev. Wilson Phraner, D. D.,
31 Lenox Avenue,
East Orange, New Jersey.

My dear Doctor Phraner:

Yours of recent date is received and I thank you very much for sending me a copy of the action of the Board of Home Missions in my case.

I have no feelingagainst any member of the Board for dropping me from their list. I know it is an unwelcome task to be made a committee to send news that may or may not be distasteful and judge that you had been given that task because of your known and long friendship of so many years standing, which is warmly reciprocated by myself. I have long ago learned that members of a board sometimes act unjustly, without having fully informed themselves of all the circumstances surrounding a case. I think that if before taking their action they had requested Dr. Thompson to write me and inquire how I felt about it, they would have continued me another year, especially as my retention was specially asked for by the Synod of the State of Washington, that has eccliastical control of the Alaska field.

Once before the Old School Board of Domestic Missions and at another time the United Board of Presbyterian Missions, took action implying certain censure, which they retracted afterwards when they heard from me . Had they asked me if I were willing to be dropped, under the circumstances, I should have left it entirely to them after stating the circumstances. However, as I said before, I have been so trained in God's school that I lay up no resentments and dwell upon no regrets, knowing that I have sought prayerfully to do my whole duty, and have given more return than than received wages either from church or government.

I thank you for the copy of the action which the Board took on the subject, which as you know, had not been sent me.

Trusting that you and your wife are in your usual good health, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt. of Education
for Alaska.

Copy. L.E.C.

[illegible]

Wales.

Aug. 26, '97.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D. LLandudno, Wales.

My dear Friend:

One is so glad for a respite from travelling and sight-seeing, which will give one an opportunity to write letters; and of all those awaiting an acknowledgement, yours comes first. I took steps before we left New York toward a fund for the erection of a testimonial for you in connection with Westminster College, and now the Woman's Board has decided to erect a young man's dormitory in connection with, and upon the grounds of Westminster College to be named "Sheldon Jackson Hall," but it seems to me something more must be done to show not only the church's but the nations gratitude and appreciation of your heroic and unselfish devotion to church and state.

The work you have done for the United States ought to be acknowledged in some way, and beyond "Sheldon Jackson Hall", some tribute, some monument, should show that the country appreciates your service. As soon as I return home, I shall see what can be done in the matter.

I hope you may live many years and see with your own eyes this testimonial, but if not it will surely come in time.

One thing so apparent in Gt. Britain is the acknowledgement of service rendered, by some testimonial somewhere, in Westminster Abby, St. Paul, or in the streets or squares of London.

It has saddened me when I have thought of the valiant service our countrymen have given, that has never received reconnition.

In St. Paul the other day, I saw the life-size recumbent bronze effigy of "Chinese Gordon", with his hand upon the Bible, and on his breast two or three buttonhole boquets - he was not forgotten.

Neither will you be forgotten my dear friend, many will unite to testify to your unselfish zeal for your country when the time comes - which will surely come. I should like to see in Washington a marble life-size statue of Dr. Jackson, and a reindeer or something which will tell the story.

Home Missions is more intensely important, in my esteem, since I have seen so much of the world's poverty and darkness.

Kindest regards to Mrs. Jackson, and devoted esteem for my old friend, (In which Mr. James joins) from

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd). Mary E. James.

c/o Brown Shipley & Co.,
123 Pall Mall,
London.

Sept. 11, 1907.

Dr. Robert L. Stewart, D.D.,
Lincoln University,
Chester County, Pa.

Dear Doctor Stewart:

Yours of september 8th is received and I send congratulations and best wishes to your Niece. Montana has a fine climate and I should like to live up there myself.

I regret to say that my wound has not yet healed and I am more or less crippled, although I spend the forenoonnoons in the office.

With regard to your questions I will take them up in course: Q. 1. - Mr. Mallory? A. - Yes, she means that he went to Alaska as a teacher appointed by government. I think she is mistaken, however, about his going as a government teacher. The government had at that time neither a school nor any funds to sustain a school in Alaska. Mr. Mallory informed me himself in Portland that he went to Alaska to look over the situation in the hope of being appointed Indian agent for that country. At that time General Grant's policy of allowing missionary societies to nominate Indian agents who were appointed by government was in full force. Mr. Mallory had, I suppose, made application to the Presbyterian foreign board to recommend him to the government as an Indian agent. As the U. S. troops were being withdrawn from Alaska he would naturally suppose that an agency would be created for the care of the Indians in that country, and he took time by the forelock to be on the ground; but instead of the government creating an Indian agency in Alaska he was appointed to a tribe in Arizona. I suppose that Dr. Lindsley had reported Mr. Mallory to the foreign board and as Dr. L. wished to know something of the conditions in Alaska and Mr. Mallory also, it would be very nice to send Mr. M. up to that country. Mr. Mallory evidently had no money for the trip and Dr. L. did not care to pay for it himself; but at that time arrangements were being made for withdrawing the U. S. troops from Alaska and furnished an opportunity for General Howard to make Mr. Mallory a special agent in some capacity in connection with the removal of the troops. This enabled Mr. Mallory to visit the country in his own interest as agent, report conditions to Dr. Lindsley, and secure his expenses out of the War Department. His appointment by Gen. Howard was only for a few weeks. Mr. M. went up on a monthly steamer, possibly in June, and returned with the troops the next month on the July steamer. But, whateve were the intentions of the different parties, I was informed in August of that year while in Portland, that Gen. Howard sent Mr. Mallory to Alaska on business for the Army --- that the few weeks he was at Wrangel he was in bed with hemorrhage of the lungs, and that on the next trip of the steamer he returned to Portland, where he learned for the first time that he had been appointed by the government to Arizona, as a better climate for tuberculosis.

Q. 2. - Story of the blind man? A. - If it happened at all, it was at Fort Simpson, where Mr. Duncan was at work. I notice that in one of my printed articles I say that he came a thousand miles. I will knock off 9/10 of that distance and make it 100 miles. I think it was originally told by Mr. Duncan; I have been repeating it in my addresses for years, but cannot now say after the lapse of these years with regard to the foundation. It is so in keeping with the character of the Alaska natives that I have no doubt the groundwork or main facts of the story are true. I have known in my own experience natives to take canoe trips of one and two hundred miles and spend months at ~~the~~ a mission to hear the gospel story.

Q. 3. - Action of the General Assembly of 1877? - A. - The action of the Assembly of 1877 was the adoption of the recommendation of the committee of home missions, to wit, that the home board be allowed, under certain circumstances, to maintain schools and teachers.

Q. 4. - Date of starting? A. - I was at the General Assembly the last of May, 1877, after the Assembly visited my family, received directions to go to Idaho, and ~~Arizona,~~ Oregon from the home board and probably left Denver about the first of July, 1877. I cannot find my note book for that year and presume you have it. In the Idaho scrap book I see a newspaper article of my trip which records that I left the cars at Kelton, Nevada, and took the stage for Oregon, 500 miles distant. The third day reached Boise, Idaho, (probably on Thursday or Friday.) The scrap book says that I preached at Boise July 15, 1877, which is the first date that I have in the newspaper article. As the article gives three days for the stage trip from Kelton to Boise, it would bring the commencement of the stage trip to about July 10th or 12th. This Christian service at Boise was said to be the first Presbyterian sermon preached in that city, and the beginning of the Presbyterian church in Boise. On Monday, July 16, the article records that I visited several families of Presbyterians and made arrangements for a minister; that on Monday evening, (the 16th) I again took the stage; that at daybreak on the 20th I was at Le Grande at the foot of the Blue mountain; that while crossing the mountain I needed an overcoat to keep me warm, and that the same ~~year~~ evening, July 20th, I reached Walla Walla and found the thermometer 105 degrees after sundown! The newspaper article in the scrap book goes on to say that I reached Walla Walla on the evening of July 20th and half a column later records that I left Walla Walla for Portland on the afternoon of July 20th! I think this later date must have been July 21st. I sailed from portland for Alaska on the steamer "California" July 31.

Q. 5. - Were the Oregon people jealous? A. - Not during the first trip. Upon returning East I published in the Church papers a series of articles on the trip that aroused great interest in the church and unavoidably attracted considerable attention to myself. This commenced the jealousy and opposition of Dr. Lindsley of Oregon.

Q. 6. - Was it the intention of Mrs. Macfarland to have gone to Alaska if the foreign board had appointed wished her? A. - Yes; if the foreign board has appointed a missionary and his wife

Mrs. Macfarland would have accepted an appointment as teacher but the foreign board would not appoint any lone woman to such a field as Alaska without the protection of a missionary and his family, and when I proposed to take Mrs. Macfarland and care for her in Alaska without a male missionary being there, Dr. Lindsley stoutly opposed it; but finally waived his objections and I agreed to stand any blame or responsibility in the matter.

Q. 7. - When did Doctor Gray cease his opposition in the interior? A. - I paid so little attention to his attacks that I have no recollection whatever when the change occurred.

Q. 8. - What became of the memorial of the commissioners of the Synods of Kansas, Colorado and Columbia? A. - I find no reference to it in the minutes of 1877. I presume it was sent before the Assembly's committee on home missions; if so they took no action on the Indian question at that time, but we kept agitating and agitating until we have now all the Indian work in the United States under the home board.

With kind regards to the household, I
remain, Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

I send you by Express with other papers your Chapters on New Mexico & Woman's Work. You will notice that I have made a few suggestions on each Chapter.

NOTES ON WOMAN'S WORK.

Page 2. Strike out "within the bounds of Dr. Jackson's great field" and add after "single Missionary the following,"to the Indian tribes of the Rocky Mountain Territories."

Strike out "the Superintendent of this needy field" and add the following after limitations,"Dr.Jackson was convinced" &c.

Page 3. Foot note to Christian lady -

(1) Mrs. A. J. Alexander.

Page 5. Strike out "that"

Page 6. After"opposition" add "of the strong Presbyterian cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Allegheny, when arrangements were made for Dr. Jackson to address the women on this subject, the pastors of the Presbyterian Churches were waited upon by a Committee of ladies and entreated not to announce the proposed meetings from the pulpit."

Page 7. Add after "the highest judicatories of the Church" the following, "They held not only a popular meeting on the subject at each General Assembly, but also pressed its claims upon the Home Mission Committees of the several Agencies."

Page 8. Strike out "free to face" and insert "face to face with"

Page 11. Change as follows "which was prepared by him and sent out in January,"etc.

page 12. "Boarders" to borders.

Change the paragraph "it was arranged by the friends" &c., to the following: "With a view to bringing this matter to a decision he urged the Officers of the Synodical Woman's Home Mission Societies to call a general convention for the formation of a central Organization for the whole Church, but they felt that the Board of Home Missions was the proper authority to issue the call.

He then applied to the Secretaries of the Home Board to arrange for such a meeting, but the Board itself being divided on the subject, the secretaries were unwilling to take the responsibility. Despairing of securing action from the constituted authorities of the Church, Dr. Jackson, himself issued the call and made the arrangements for a convention of women to meet at Pittsburgh, Pa., May 24, 1878, to consider the organization of a National Home Mission Society for the women of the Presbyterian Church.

Having called the meeting he carried on a vigorous correspondence to make the convention a success. Personal letters were sent to prominent women in the several synods asking their co-operation.

The convention was held at the appointed time in the First Presbyterian Church. Mrs. W. A. Herron of Pittsburgh was called to the Chair,"etc.

NOTES ON NEW MEXICO.

[illegible] or the lumbering [illegible]

Page 1. After "~~Conveyances~~" insert "Freight Train".

Instead of "lands of the east" substitute "days of Saul and David".

When were public schools started in New Mexico? 1872-3

After development add "among the lower classes."

Page 2. Pueblos how located?

Page 3. first Presbyterian Mission

At Taos he was the guest of Mrs. Kit Carson, widow of the celebrated scout and guide of Gen. Fremont across the mountains.

Page 4. Mexican Pueblo and Indian.

Territorial line.

Page 5. old city of Santa Fe.

(Journey of death.)

Page 6. Curtis for whom Dr. Jackson had secured a commission from the Board of Missions.

Page 7. omit "idols and other".

omit "Save one to the Pima Indians"

Add "and no gospel services, except by Mr. Charles Cook, a clerk in the store at the Pima Agency.

Page 8. Add War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Page 9. Foot note. Miss C. A. Gaston.

Page 10. "Council" instead of "meeting".
"Meeting" instead of "Assembling "
the to their way

Page 12. After "Don Pedro" add "Emperor of Brazil", is thus announced etc,

Page 13. Nine thousand Navajo Indians.

(2)

Page 15. Change "Badly" to "Darley"

Page 18. in an emigrant car attached to the construction train

Page 19. During Dr. Jackson's stay at the Agency, he again met Mr. Charles H. Cook, who kept store during the week and preached to the Indians on Sunday and urged him to resign his clerkship and give his whole time to religious work; and also to study at home for the ministry. To enable him to do this Dr. Jackson provided the necessary text books and supervised his studies by mail and finally arranged for his examination and ordination by the Presbytery of Los Angeles. (Los Angeles, although 411 miles distant was the nearest Presbytery to Mr. Cook)

Masilla to Mesilla

before them, ~~and~~ the,

~~The~~ children were aroused from their slumbers, transferred to the wagons, and an immediate start made in order to get as far on the way as possible before daylight.

Cross out "And the start was not made, &c."

Look up name of villages

Page 21. while my wife and I watched

Page 22. Charles H. Cook

Look up the existence of a Presbyterian Church at Prescott in 1875 &c. ? there was none at that time

Fill in blanks at bottom of page

* Foot Not. There was no Presbyterian Church at Prescott at that time.

Chloride
Costilla
Galisteo
Isleta
Jemez
Lascruces
Mesilla
Ocate
Pajarito
Agua Medicinal (con [illegible])
[illegible]
[illegible] Amarilla

Pa 17 ~~[illegible] [illegible]~~ t Presidente
[illegible] [illegible] to [illegible]?

To be read in connection with the letter of O. E. Boyd, dated Feb. 3, 1879, and found on page 99 & 97, Vol. 9. Bound Letters.

Memorandum.--- In 1879 there were two parties in the Board of Home Missions, the conservative holding to old methods and looking with suspicion upon the new movement (Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions) of Women. And the progressive, who were in favor of the Woman's Executive Committee and believed in keeping the Missionaries among the churches disseminating information.

When the above action was taken the conservatives were in the majority.

A few months later the majority was reversed and I was requested to address Eastern Churches.

(Signed) Sheldon Jackson.

Memoranda:

Add to Doctor Stewart's Collection.

Education in Alaska, 1894-'95. ~~Contained in~~ Decennary Review, 1885-1895.

Over Sea and Land, June 1905. Page 41-42.

Geographic Magazine, January 18ol, pp. 27-36.

Southern Workman, April 1904, pp. 209-215.

Circular of World's Best Essays, pp. 2 and 3.

The Home Mission Monthly, July 1904, pp. 204-211.

Our Western Archipeligo, by Dr. Henry M. Field.

Reindeer, pp. 124-230.

Sheldon Jackson, pp. 142-145.

Comity in Alaska, pp. 145-150.

Sept. 13, 1907.

Dr. J. H. Winter, M. D.,
Parkville, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

Yours of September 10th with reference to money and services owing you by M. Healy Wolf, is received. I am very sorry that young Wolf has treated you, and others, in that manner.

Before he ran away from college he received sufficient funds from me with which to pay his bills for three months, but instead of using it for that purpose took it off with him. The last time that I had track of him he had left Kansas City and gone to Lawrence, where he was working in an ice-cream saloon, and said that he thought he would go and work in the harvest fields and then go to California.

I will try and find his last address for you. The address of his last letter to me, notified me that he was sorry he had run away and wanted to know on what terms I would return him to the College. I declined to send him back to the College at the expense of the Sunday Schools and others that had previously been supporting him.

Regretting that you should be among the sufferers by his unfaithfulness, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt. of Education
for Alaska.

Sept. 13, 1907.

Miss J. Margaret Roberts,
Westlake ~~Dr. Welbourne's~~ Hospital,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Miss Roberts:

I have succeeded in securing the loan of your father's photo from a Mexican woman at Taos, New Mexico. I am sorry that you lost yours.

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

Alaska Division.

Washington, D. C.
Sept. 13, 1907.

Doctor Robert L. Stewart, D.D.,
Lincoln University,
Chester County, Pa.

My dear Doctor Stewart:

Yours of September 10th is duly received. I send you by mail the following Reindeer Reports: 1893, 1894 , and 1895. These need not be returned; you can either keep them for yourself or put them in the Library of the University. I also send you a re-print of the Reindeer Reports for 1891 and 1892, without illustrations; this will give you access to the complete set.

In the express package I send you as follows:

Address at Albuquerque of R. W. Bryan.
Re same Maine Monument Committee.
Churchill's Report and Doctor Harris's answer thereto.
Metropolitan Magazine, June 1905, p. 257.
Note on action of B. H. M., pp. 92-97, vol. 9, bound letters.
Daily Prayer, 1907, - note, see May 12th , a marked honor that the Quakers should give S. J. a place in their prayers for their own missionaries.
Home Missions Address, Synod of Iowa, 1905.

Five volumes letter-press books from January 16, 1904, to September 5, 1906.

Letter of Francis H. Wood, August 21, 1907.

Letter of Mary E. James, August 26, 1907.

" of Capt. M. A. Healy, June 18, 1899.

" of Governor Sheakley, June 13, 1899.

" of Capt. Kilgore, october 20, 1899.

" of W. A. Kelly, July 21, 1899.

4 Photos. of Stage and steamship passes. Note: I would suggest that these be incorporated in the text instead of being given a page to themselves.

I have been measuring pages and find that the printed part of a page in "Land of Israel" is 6 x 3-1/2 inches; if you would make a page similar to those in the Reindeer Reports you would have a page 7-1/2 x 4-3/8 inches; a page similar to the re-print from the History of Union University, which I send, is a page 7-7/8" x 4". I think that a book about the size of the Reindeer Reports would accomplish our purpose better than the size of "Land of Israel".

I have photos. of all the persons in the list, with the exception of John D. Hewitt, Montana, William C. Rummel+ Wyoming, Calvin Park, Utah, Robert G. McNiece, Utah, R. L. Stewart, Colorado, John Manaul+, New Mexico, J. Y. Perea+.

+ Photos. promised.

A Postal Card Picture of the Church at La Crescent, I have
previously sent you.

Church at Esperance, not yet received. If I fail to receive any of these I have others to take their places.

If we make 16 persons to a page (which I think favorably of) and add 10 more names to the list, will give us 64 workers; these can be placed on four pages, thus releasing two full pages for other things.

I have an impression that I have a photo of Philip (Clah); if not I have an electrotype of him. I can probably furnish you with either the photos or electrotype plates of the companion pictures number 29 and 30, Report of 1904, and perhaps 15 and 16 in Report 1905. I think we could venture on 20 pages of illustrations.

I send you in the express package the chapters on New Mexico and Woman's Work, with some notes or suggestions of my own that perhaps would add fullness of information. If you have by you the previous chapters and it meets with your approval, possibly you had better send them to me by express, or bring them with you when you come down, and give me time to go over them carefully; just reading once or hearing them read I do not notice things that possibly had better be a little changed, as well as when I have time to study the chapters.

In "The Rainbow's End of Alaska", my introduction of reindeer is noticed, pages 195-210; and a notice of my work and character is found on pages 211 to 224.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Reindeer Rept. mailed to day
Express package ready whenever Express Co
calls for it.

Copy.

L.E.C.

S. S. "Strathcona,"

St. Anthony, Newfoundland, June 20 /07

My dear Dr. Jackson:-

I thank you very heartily for your exceedingly kind letter.

As I am now vanishing into unknown regions for the summer, I have explained everything, and given all letters, and also Power of Attorney for the funds at my disposal, which are now $15000.00, to Mr. F. H. Wood, Secretary of the R.N.M.D.S.F., whom I have asked to write to you on the matter. He will, from this time forward, in the matter of reindeer, and until I see you in November, when I come to Washington, be my substitute.

I am doubly anxious to have a shipment of deer this year, because there are so many who have been giving money to the scheme , who are looking to me to give some account of my stewardship in the matter.

Very faithfully yours & gratefully,

(Signed) Wilfred Grenfell.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,
Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Education for Alaska,
Washington, D. C.

(COPY)

Portland, Oregon,
739 Glisan St.,
May 26, 1907.

My dear Family:

x x x The other day a man was calling here, who is the son of an Episcopal Bishop. He is a very clever man, but has the reputation of being pretty wild. He has at least pretty hot adventurous blood in him and does exciting and interesting things and can tell of them well too. He was telling of some experiences in Alaska. He was carrying out some engineering project there. Just to see what he would say I asked him if he knew much of the Reindeer in Alaska and what he thought of them. He answered promptly, "A mighty good thing for Alaska--- and a fellow (some man in authority in engineering) was telling to me the other day about various projects in Alaska and he said, 'It seems to me sometimes in the midst of all the grafting up here, that the only honest spot in all Alaska affairs is that man Jackson and his reindeer.' ".

Sincerely,
(signed) Elizabeth Norcross.

September 16, 1907.

Mr. Fred A. Wells,
Hartford Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Wells:

In accordance with your Circular of September 12th I enclose you a check for Twenty-five ($25.00) dollars, the three years pledge of the Alaska Sabbath School. I believe that this settles up all my indebtedness to the S. S. Association. If it does not please let me know and I will pay up.

Rejoicing in the progress of the work, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Gen'l Agt. of Education
for Alaska.

1 Enclosure.

September 16, 1907.

Rev. Thomas B. Bliss, D.D., LL.D.,
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Doctor Bliss:

Our friend, Doctor R. L. Stewart, formerly of Golden, is writing a book on my work in the Rocky Mountains, and I would like to have a vopy of your photograph (one back in the 70s preferred) for publication in the book.

I hope that old age is dealing gently with you, and that your family are enjoying good health.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt. of Educa'n
for Alaska.

September 16, 1907.

Mrs. William G. Thomas,
Wrangel, Alaska.

My dear Mrs. Thomas:

Yours of Sept. 5th is received and I am very glad to learn that Mrs. Pusey has taken hold of the school with so much interest. I am also much obliged for information from Mrs. Tamaree.

I regret to say that the Surgeon's wound has not yet healed and of course I am not yet a well man.

I shall be glad at any time to hear of the progress of school and church at Wrangel.

With kind regards to Mr. Thomas, I remain

Respectfully yours,

Sheldon J

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

September 16, 1907.

Rev. Harry L. Janeway,
New Brighton, New York.

Dear Brother Janeway:

I am trying to fill out my collection of photographs of the early missionaries of Colorado, and shall count it a favor to receive a copy of yours; one of the 70s would be preferred.

I shall also be glad to hear of the welfare of yourself and family.

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

September 16, 1907.

Rev. William R. Campbell,
Brooklyn, New York.

Dear Brother Campbell:

If you have a photograph to spare please send it to me. I am trying to get a collection of photos of the early missionaries of Utah.

Hoping that you and your family are well, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

September 16, 1907.

Rev. J. P. Schell,
Rolla, North Dakota.

Dear Brother Schell:

If you are the man that did your good work at Alta, Utah, some years ago, I want your photograph to fill out my missionary collection. If you have one of that early period,(if not a later one) please mail it to me.

I shall be glad to hear of your prosperity.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt. of Education
for Alaska.

September 15, 1907.

Mrs. Jessie Kephart Crosthwait,
Bushnell, Illinois.

My dear Mrs. Crosthwait:

I am trying to fill out a collection of photographs of our early missionaries in Wyoming. If you have one of your father to spare, please let me have it + and I will be under great obligations to you.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

+ or loan it to me

September 16, 1907.

Rev. John Menaul,
Hinton, Oklahoma.

Dear Doctor Menaul:

I am trying to fill out my collection of photographs of the early missionaries in New Mexico and will be greatly obliged if you can send me a copy of your own.

Remember me very kindly to any members of your family that are with you.

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

October 19, 1907.

Rev. Robert M. Stevenson, D. D.,
1248 Blaine Avenue,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Doctor Stevenson:

I send you a list of the contributors to the $100,000 endowment fund of the College of Montana. It may prove helpful to you in getting, perhaps some money from the same parties.

How does the fund for the woman's building stand?

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure.

October 19, 1907.

The Literature Department,
Woman's Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Dear Madam:

I wish to secure the loan of photos of Doctor Henry Kendall, Mrs. A. Green, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Haines, and Mrs. James. If you can secure me the loan of the above named photographs I will be very much obliged. They are wanted very much to make electrotype plates for printing.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt. for Education
for Alaska.

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October 19, 1907.

Reverend R. G. McNiece, D.D.,
1148 Blaine Avenue,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Doctor McNiece:

Your photograph is safely received---thanks. Some one has sent me a fine photo of the new building, for which I am very much obliged.

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt.

October 19, 1907.

Mrs. Delia M. Dickson,
202 Broadway,
Norwich, Connecticut.

My dear Friend:

Yours of October 17th with two photos of Doctor Dickson, is safely received. I think that the 1870 photo. is better for the Book than the one of 1879, and therefore return the latter to you.

With kind regards to your children, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

October 19, 1907.

Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin,
1316 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Hamlin:

I have come across Doctor Merle Smith's letter of September 19th, which I forward to you as an indication of the situation in New York.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure.

October 19, 1907.

Mrs. John G. Brady,
43 Babcock Street,
Brookline, Mass.

My dear Mrs. Brady:

Much obliged for yours of October 15th. I had no doubts about your husband, but I do sometimes have doubts about the conservatism and safety of Mr. Reynolds. It looks very much as if he was "biting off more than he can chew", and in doing do is liable to injure those that are associated with him.

Delia is having a delightful time in Europe. Mrs. J. and Leslie are in usual health. With love to the children,

I am, sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

October 18, 1907.

Mr. Lawrence Martin,
University of Wisconsin,
Madison, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:

Your recent Circular asking information in regard to the earthquake in Alaska in September 1899, is received.

At the time of the earthquake I was on the U. S. Revenue Cutter "McCulloch",Captain Coulson commanding, en route from the Arctic Ocean and Bering Sea along the North Pacific coast to Sitka. On September 11th, 1899, at 9 a.m. the Cutter steamed out of the harbor of Unga (Shumagin Islands), for Kodiak In the afternoon of that day, a southeast storm developed that was so unusual in its characteristics that the captain steamed away from the land and hoved to. It seemed as if the waves came from every direction of the compass, the whole Ocean boiling. It was so rough that no attempt was made to set any table for luncheon or dinner. The Captain remarked that in a long seafaring life he had never seen the sea act in the same way.

This lasted through the 12th. On the 13th the severity of the gale having somewhat abated, and the wind having hauled around to the southwest, at 10 a.m. the ship was headed to the northeast for Kodiak, which place we reached about 2 p.m., September 14th. We sailed again about 3 p.m. September 15th, and reached Yakutat about noon on the 17th. As we steamed up the Bay towards the village, we noticed that the hills back of the village seemed to be covered with white-canvas tents. As we had just come from Nome, which at that time was a tent -city, we concluded that there had been some very rich gold mines found in the neighborhood and that these were the tents of the miners. Reaching the village and dropping anchor, we were soon on shore. As I shrang from the boat the Rev. Albin Johnson, the Sewdish missionary at that place, with the tears rolling down his cheeks seized both my hands in his and told me of the earthquake shocks It seems that the first shock was experienced, on Sunday, September 3d, but being slight caused no alarm. During the following five hours there were 52 distinct shocks culminating at 3 p.m. in a shock so severe that the people of Yakutat were hurled across their rooms, or, if outside they were thrown to the groun

"Panic-striken, the inhabitants regained their feet and attenpted to flee to the hills, only to be again and again thrown to the earth, all the while shrieking, rolling, and running, as they sought safety. Gaining the hills and looking seaward, they were transfixed with horror as they saw a great tidal wave, apparently a wall of water, thirty feet high, approaching with the speed of a race horse, that would engulf their village and sweep away their homes. Before the shore was reached the earth opened in the bottom of the harbor, and into this chasm the todal wave spent its force, and around it the sea swirled like a great malestrom. This saved the village from destruction

Near Hubbard glacier on Disenchantment Bay, were camped three miners, A. Fleur, W. Rock, and J. W. Johnson, and a mile from them, at an elevation of sixty-four feet above the sea, Messrs. T. Smith, Cox, and son, J. [illegible]alls, and D. Stevens. When the heavy shock of Sunday, the 16th, was experienced, the Fleur party had rigged a machine, and were taking the oscillation of the earthquake's waves when, without a moment(s warning they were thrown violently across the tent. At the same moment, a largefresh waterlake back of their camp and about forty feet above it, was split open, and the waters were thrown upon the camp,and before the miners could regain their feet they were being swept out to sea. Then, at almost the same time, they were met by a tidal wave, which picked them up, and not only washed them ashore, but over a hill forty feet high, laning them on the crest of a divide.

Reaching Sitka, September 19th, I wrote a lengthy account for the Associated Press, which was mailed to their Agent at Fort Townsend, Washington. He seems to have received it on September 24th and sent it out to the newspapers.

If in your College library you have access to files of the leading papers of Sept. 25th or 26th, 1899, you may find a full account. If you have it not at Madison you can find it in the Congressional Library at Washington. Some papers only gave an extract from the despatch and others printed it in full.

As we entered the harbor of Yakutat, Sept. 17th, standing on the bridge of the steamer with the Captain, he expressed surprise that there had been changes in the line of the coast since his previous visit. When we reached the shore and learned of the earthquake the matter was explained. No damage was done to the native houses at Yakutat. At the mission station clocks, bric-a-brac, dishes, etc., were thrown to the floors. It was reported afterwards that at different points the coast line had been changed; also, the glaciers,such as Muir, in ~~the~~ southeast Alaska.

My personal experience, as you have noticed, was confined to the storm at sea, Sept. 11th to the 13th, and to the observation of the changes of the coast lines along the Yakutat Bay.

I hope you may be able to find a paper containing the full account which I sent at the time. I think I must have saved a copy for myself but I cannot lay my hand upon it.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

L.E.C.

September 17, 1907.

Mr. Anders A. Bahr,
Candle City, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Yours of July 15th, 1907, is received and contents noted. I have again carefully examined the books of 1900 and find the account stands the same as I wrote Mr. R. T. Lyng on Dec. 28, 1904, which letter you acknowledge receiving.

The only difference in the account between us, is the money paid by you July 12th (or thereabouts) 1900. You claim to have paid $300. and my books show that I only received $143.67. The account then stands:

Salary from Feb. 1, 1898 to Jan.31, 1899		
$268 less $28 cash advanced - - -		$240.00
" Feb. 1, to June 30, 1899,	$111.66	
" July 1, to Aug. 31, 1899,	44.67	156.33
Cash collected from certificate of Franklin Trust Co.,		125.00
Cash received about July 12,1900.		143.67
		$665.00
Interest from Franklin Trust Co.,		10.99
		$675.99

The receipt of June 22, 1900, for $156.33, was included in the receipt of July 12, for $665. as per preceeding table.

In order to help you and the other Lapps to save your money and receive a little interest on it, I took the trouble of receiving your money, sending it to Norway, depositing it to your credit in the Nordenfjeldske Kredit-bank of Trondhjem, Norway, (as you requested) secured receipts for the same, and sent the receipts to you, and this without any commission or compensation to myself for my time and trouble.

I will be glad at any time to hear from you concerning the welfare of yourself and family.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education in Alaska..

(COPY)

31 Lenox Avenue,
East Orange, N. J.

June 17, 1907.

To Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

My Dear Bro:

At the last meeting of the Board of Home Missions a resolution was adopted to discontinue the little appropriation of $500 which the Board has for a number of years has been annually making for you in recognition of the service which you have incidentally rendered to the Board in connexion with your yearly visits to Alaska. In connection with the fact that you are no longer able to make those visits and render this service, and in view of the apparent inappropriatenessof the action of the Board in supplementing the salary of one who is in the employ of the Government---and I may also add in view of this additional fact, that our action in this matter has called forth enquiries, not to say criticism in some quarters--the Board has deemed it advisable to take the above named action, and Rev. Dr. Dodge our President, Dr. Thompson and myself were appointed a committee to apprise you of its resolution. At the same time my dear Brother, I have been authorized on behalf of both the committee and the Board to assure you of our very high esteem and best wishes and also to express to you our grateful appreciation of the efficient services you have in the years past rendered to the cause of Home Missions in our land. These services can never be forgotten by the church which you have represented and served so faithfully---or by the nation which has been blessed by your labors. With sincere sympathy and all best wishes, I subscribe myself,

Most affectionately yours,

(signed) Wilson Phraner.

October 18, 1907.

Mr. Samuel G. Davis,
Howkan, Alaska.

My dear Mr. Davis:

Yours of August 29th was duly received, but since then I have been too sick to make a reply.

You write me to ask my church to help raise the money for shingles for a new roof on the church at Howkan. I have no congregation to whom I can apply, as my whole time has been given to schools in Alaska. It is not customary to help the same church more than once in church building. The church was erected largely by Christian people outside of Howkan. The Howkan people ~~That church~~ have ~~has~~ had the gospel so long that now they ought to be able to roof the ~~their own~~ church themselves. There is not one of them so poor that if the roof of his house leaked he would not repair it and if all the shingles were bad would put on a new roof, and I am sure that if you should call a meeting and ask the people to show their love for Jesus by putting a new roof on His House, they will do it.

If this letter reaches you in time it might be well at your Thanksgiving service the last of November, to see what the people will do as a thank offering to Jesus, for having saved their lives during the year and giving them more or less success in their business. The more you can get your church people to do for the church the faster they will grow in their religious life and the happier they will be. I am sure that they do not want the church outside to treat them like babies in Christ, by helping them ; but the church expects, that having grown to be strong enough to help themselves, and to help Jesus in His work, just as they look after their own property and work. When they were just beginning, years ago, I ~~have given~~ gave a great many dollars, to help them, but now I do not think it would be any kindness to help them, which I do not ~~need~~ to do, for they are able to help themselves. I have confidence that they can now do for themselves.

I hope you had a pleasnt trip home, and that you found your family well, and enjoyed your visit East very much. I shall always be glad to hear of the progress of your good work at Howkan. Mrs. Jackson sends her kind regards to you.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

October 18, 1907.

Miss Esene Tuck,
C/o Mrs. Wm. Kerr,
East Downingtown, Pa.

My dear Friend:

Your letter of September 1st was received in due time. I agree with you that it is very nice to have the three of your Carlisle girls living right across the street from each other. I hope they all go to Sunday School, as you write you are doing, and that you will all keep in good health.

I trust that your work and play and daily life all show that you belong to Jesus, as one of His children.

Ever your friend,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

October 18, 1907.

Miss Belle Roberts,
Westfield, Indiana.

Dear Madam:

I acknowledged the receipt of the Calendar you sent me September 10th, but fear that I failed to enclose the fifteen cents for the same. Since then I have been very sick, and now send you the money.

Again thanking you for your kindness, in asking the prayers of your Church people, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt. of Education
for Alaska.

Enclosure.

Nov 11th 7

Mrs Kate H. Hancock
Treasurer Woman's Bldg Westminster Coll
444 S. 7th East St
Salt Lake City Utah

My dear Mrs Hancock

It affords me great pleasure to enclose a check of one thousand dollars for the Woman's Building in connection with Westminster College, Salt Lake City. This is the gift of my only sister, Mrs George Norcross! Carlisle Penna!

Kindly mail her a letter of acknowledgement at Carlisle.

I hope to send you the $400 that I have promised by the 1st of January next.

It is was a wise move to start the foundations of the building & I think it will be wise to build the walls & roof them in. Then let the building stand & settle before plastering inside. It will a much better job. Remember me kindly to your Mother & sister. Also other friends. I hope this will help brighten your thanksgiving day. Respectfully Yours Sheldon Jackson

Washington Dc. 1/4 7

Judge Hall McDowell
Chambersburg Pa

My dear Mr. McDowell

Yours of late date is received. I will do what I can to secure something for Rev Whitaker.

Where is the best place to address him?

If you can secure the Judgeship in Alaska I would advise you to take it. It is a position of great usefulness for an honest Christian man. — Alaska will [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] the effects of New Laws in operation.

Yrs. Sincerely Yours
Sheldon Jackson
Gen. Agent of Ed in A

P.S. My name is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for the Judgeship your [illegible] [illegible]

Nov 13th 7

Mr L. A. Woolfolk
Asst. Cashier.
Scandinavian American Bank
Seattle Wash

Dear Sir

Yours of Nov 7th is received

I can not say whether it was deposited in the Savings or banking Dept. It was intended for a long deposit bearing interest and I presume I so stated to the Bank. Whatever Certificate or receipt I received from the Bank was at the time mailed to Mr Nils Klemetsen in Alaska, and I can not now recall its form. Kindly have the books of both departments examined & let me know the results.

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
U.S. General Agent of Education
in Alaska –

November 16, 1907.

Miss Kathryn Diakanoff,
State Normal School,
Westchester, Pa.

My dear Friend:

Mr. Wise of the Carlisle School, writes me as follows: "I think there will be no great difficulty in arranging so that Kathryn Dyakanoff may be enabled to continue her studies at Westchester until the course is completed. We shall certainly do our best to accomplish it".

This I think opens the way for your being able to remain in school until you have finished your course, after which time the Bureau of Education will probably be able to give you a school in Alaska. I shall be glad to hear from you at any time with regard to your progress in your studies. Remember that the more thoroughly you master your studies the better salary you will get when you commence teaching.

Very sincerely your friend,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

If any further arrangements need to be made for your remaining, write to Major Mercer, as he is the proper one to make arrangements with the Normal School.

November 16, 1907.

Rev. David S. Tappan, D.D.,LL.D.,
Circleville, Ohio.
131 West Mound Street.

My dear Doctor Tappan:

Yours of November 13th enclosing a photograph is received. If you choose you may loan me one of your best of the later photographs and I will allow Doctor Stewart to take his choice, returning both of the photographs to you when a choice is made and a half-tone plate electrotyped.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

November 16, 1907.

Mr. John R. Wise,
Assistant Superintendent, Indian Industrial School,
Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Wise:

Yours of November 14th is received, in reply to mine of the 7th instant. I am very glad to hear that you can arrange to continue the studies of Kathryn Dyakanoff at Westchester until her course is concluded. I shall so write her and leave the matter in the hands of Major Mercer and yourself.

I thank you for a list of the Alaska pupils whose time will be out next summer, and will confer with the Indian Office concerning the expense of their return to Alaska, as you suggest. I had hoped to have been able to visit you and the school long ere this, but have been an invalid since last January; in the mean time passing through two surgical operations.

With kind regards to Major Mercer, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Gen'l Agt. of Education
for Alaska.

November 16, 1907.

Judge E. W. Prowse,
E. P. O. Box 1187,
St. Johns, Newfoundland.

My dear Judge:

Your letter of November 9th was received yesterday and I immediately mailed to you Reindeer Reports for 1903, '04, and '05, the latter being the latest report published. Also, a re-print of the first two reports published,---1890 and 1892; also a review of ten years introduction of reindeer into Alaska, by the Editor of the National Geographical Magazine, which I trust will reach you safely.

I understand that Doctor Grenfell is to attend the great Y.M.C.A. Convention at Washington next week, and I shall probably see him.

I am very deeply interested in the success of his introduction of reindeer into Labrador. The Canadian Government ought to take steps for their introduction into Arctic Canada, especially the regions around Hudson's Bay, where the wild cariboo (reindeer) are getting exceedingly scarce.

I have noticed from time to time in London magazines appeals for funds to feed the starving Eskimos of that region and it would be a wise thing to introduce this industry into that region.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

(C O P Y.)

Sept. 15 1907

My Dear friend Dr. E. O. Campbell.

Thank you so much because you send that nice thing - I am sorry because you didn't send me letter - That time I was in the river fishing Pennie came here. I killed a deer I don't know who trade for me. I like trade an whole big seal skin or money. I would like help my brother give fresh meat because

like eat . Next spring if he get some rope in the boat, and I no trade, rope now. I learned part III but I forget I didnt study because we work. We have great good time some day playing run around. If you like some seven empty eggs one I give you. I would like sight on your face to face. When I heard you come I cant sleep night because you come again Two weeks ago one dead whale wind bring to the beach and we cut some skin out and I cut my leg just above the knee. That is not whale bone. Every week I learned service. I have try to be good christian.

Good bye you May God bless you

Your friend Pungowiyi.

(COPY.)

My Dear Teacher

This night I no can sleep because I think about that Bible Oh, I like very much Place pray for me so the I can learn those 12 parts you pray for me. I like worke with you and live with you because I like learn about you speak something. if I go uour house I le arn what you tell me to work because I love you so much. you are a good teacher to me all ways. I think that time I was live you house you teaching about Jesus . Sometime I no can sleep because I think about my sin pray for me that Jesus take away my sin. because I no like love eskimo house I like live your house I like work with you if you tell me to work I do it quick.

Your loving boy Charly
Shusty

May I come home when you are done with me.

(COPY.)

LLandudno, Wales,
August 26", '07.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,

My dear friend,

One is so glad for a respite from travelling and sight-seeing, which will give one an opportunity to write letters; and of all those awaiting an acknowledgment, yours comes first. I took steps before we left New York toward a fund for the erection of a testimonial for you in connection with Westminster College, and now the Woman's Board has decided to erect a young men's dormitory in connection with and upon the grounds of Westminster College to be named "Sheldon Jackson Hall", but it seems to me something more must be done to show not only the Church's but the Nation's gratitude and appreciation of your heroic and unselfish devotion to church and state. The work you have done for the United States ought to be acknowledged in some way and beyond"Sheldon Jackson Hall,"some tribute, some monument,should show that the country appreciates your service. As soon as I return home, I shall see what can be done in the matter. I hope you may live many years, and see with your own eyes this testimonial, but if not it will surely come in time.

One thing so apparent in Great Britain is the acknowledgment of service rendered, by some testimonial somewhere, in Westminster Abbey , St. Paul, or in the streets or squares of

London.

It has saddened me when I have thought of the valiant service our countrymen have given that has never received recognition.

In St. Paul the other day, I saw the life-size recumbent bronze effigy of "Chinese Gordon", with his hand upon the Bible, and on his breast two or three button-hole boquets---he was not forgotten.

Neither will you be forgotten my dear friend, many will unite to testify to your unselfish zeal for your country. When the time comes---which will surely come--- I should like to see in Washington a marble life-size statue of Dr. Jackson, and a reindeer, or something which will tell the story.

Home Missions are more intensely important, in my esteem, since I have seen so much of the world's poverty and darkness.

Kindest regards to Mrs. Jackson, and devoted esteem (in which Mr. James joins) for my old friend, from sincerely yours,

(signed) Mary E. James.

C/o Brown Shipley & Co.,
123 Pall Mall,
London.

(COPY.)

---------- Gambell, St. Lawrence Island,
Alaska,
October 15, 1907.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,
Concord, Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Jackson:-

School has begun in good earnest. The first month we had an average attendance of forty-eight and a straggling enrollment of sixty-three.

We are hoping to have a new school-house next year. We certainly need more room. We have seating room for only fifty-six with sixty-one and sixty-two in attendance each day and two teachers crowded almost into knot-holes. Our home-made desks still stand, but don't look half as nice as some modern ones we saw outside. I think it would be a stimulus for the children to sit by nice new desks.

There is an eagerness to learn rampant over the whole village. Miss Anderson, our beloved assistant, conducts an evening class for young men twice a week with an enrollment of twenty two and a Saturday afternoon class for young women with an enrollment of twelve. My young men's Bible class on Thursday evenings has an enrollment of twenty-six. Mrs. Campbell's young women's class two afternoons each week has an enrollment of twenty-six, and sometimes fifteen babies come with their mothers. The Sunday services have sometimes overfilled the room and the native prayer meeting Sunday evenings has an attendance of thirty to forty. Shoolock is the same good friend you will remember of old. He is now busy enlarging his house, and will, no doubt, soon live in it during the summers at least when he can get fuel. He and four others have good houses that they would use in winter if they had fuel. Six of the young men bought a small sloop in Nome and this will help them to get to at least a second bidder for their products. We are having great difficulty in getting supplies for the store, but as all things have a beginning, we hope to grow.

The Methodists have begun work in Nome. Mr. McKay gave them the vacant lot next to the old hospital and $500.00. They are holding meetings in the old library when we were there We enjoyed the service very much. Some evangelist was conducting the meeting. Mrs. McKay introduced me to the minister. He was carpentering on the new building which is a tasty structure about half done. Mr. McKay was down at Solomon so I could not see him. Mr. Woods, the Congregational minister, seems to be doing well from all that I heard. Mr. Brevig is nearly broken down.

The Catholics have begun a good institutional work at Mary's Igloo. They are always far-sighted enough to grasp the good points. The excellent fishing, the supply of wood, and the abundance of berries around the hot springs near there, all contribute to make it a fine center for building up a good substantial native work. Mining developments have not paid in that region. Two miners, now with us, stranded, have been prospecting on St. Lawrence Island this summer. They did not know that it was forbidden. They report the Bartel's Tin Mining Company's claims a failure.

Mr. Spriggs and Mr. Kilbuck are both expected out next year. It looks as though the Presbyterians are deserting all Alaska west of Mt. St. Elias.

Please have some one send me full instructions and the necessary legal blanks for an Eskimo to get full title to coal and mineral claims for use in case something should be found here.

All our double windows are in, cracks are gradually being stuffed up, lamps trimmed and stoves set in good repair for the long night which is almost upon us.

Tell Mrs. Jackson, Misses Leslie and Delia that we are glad they have become real to us and we can think of them and recall the expression of their features and their movements.

In a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Education, which will probably be referred to you, you will find other suggestions and requirements of the work at this station.

Every thought of you seems to nerve us for more thorough and forward work. Join with us in prayer that a movement we have set on foot may result in a Y.M.C.A. at Indian Point.

Lovingly yours,

(signed) Edgar O. Campbell.

Numbers 6: 24-26.

The Concord,
November 22, 1907.

My dear Doctor Stevenson:

I enclose you a copy of a letter recently received from Mrs. James.

If the Boys' building is to take my name, I hope the Trustees will submit the plans to me before they let a contract for building. I do not care to see all the working plans but do wish to see front, side and rear elevations, and the arrangement of rooms on the different floors from basement to attic. I knew the ladies were talking of naming a building for me, but rather hoped it would have been the Library building.

As you have had the boys' building so prominently before you, probably you have the plans already prepared, awaiting the time when you will receive the money from the Collegiate Institute property. If so, you might forward them to me at any time. When you come to locate your heating plant, I presume that your architect will remind you that it should be lower than the buildings to be heated.

Permit me to suggest also that the furnaces be below the ground, so that the railway side track will run over the top of the coal bins, allowing car loads of coal to be dumped directly into the bins, without shoveling except to stow it away after it is in the bins.

A sheet of white paper placed back of the page will facilitate the reading of Mrs. James' letter.

With kind regards to Mrs. Stevenson and other friends, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

The Concord,
November 22, 1907.

Rev. J. S. Dickson, D. D.,
Secretary of The College Board,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Doctor Dickson:

Enclosed find one hundred dollars for the College at Deer Lodge, Montana, which I subscribed last summer towards its $100,000 endowment fund.

Please transmit the same to President Eaton.

My daughter, Miss Delia, is now with a friend in Italy; will probably return home in January.

Very sincerely yours,
Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure.

Thursday

1887 These led to
the letter NHR Dawson
(Churchill report
page 123) in which
Sec of Interior states
that the Board of
Missions should
pay half the salary
On the
1888 — 1896

Book 1907
Page 228, 229
Churchill Report
pages 122, 123 124

226

The Concord,

November 21, 1907.

My dear Doctor Stewart:-

Yours of the 15th is before me. The statement in the extract you send me is correct. However, while the Board had not commissioned me for Alaska between 1877, when I first visited there, and 1884 when I was duly commissioned, the Board knew that I was actively at work for Alaska as well as those fields for which I was commissioned, and I had the full sanction and encouragement of Doctor Kendall. In 1879, you remember that Dr. Kendall visited Alaska with me. In 1878 and 9, I raised the money for the erection of the first home and Dr. Kendall looked the ground over at Wrangell and conferred with me in my arrangements for the erection of the Home.

During 1880 I raised money for building at Hoonah and borrowed money (which I afterwards raised from eastern people and churches) for building at Haines. In 1881 I visited Alaska, purchased the lumber and materials for Mission houses at both Haines and Hoonah and superintended the erection of the former building. That same season I opened the Mission at Howkan and Hoonah. In 1882 I raised $5000 for mission buildings at Sitka and superintended in person their erection. Not only did the Board not allow me any extra compensation, but did not allow me travelling expenses.

I send you a table of salary received during all the years from the Mission Board and from the Government. I have not yet had time to ferret out the amount contributed towards salary by the churches at La Crescent and Rochester from 1857 to 1869, but it was very little. During the years I served them they were building their churches (and three-fourths of the cost of the churches I raised abroad), and they were exceedingly poor.

You will notice I have mislaid or lost the Commission for that year. The same is probably true of 1870 and '71. In ~~1885~~ 1875 I received usual salary from the Board, without a commission. I understood that Dr. Kendall and my friends on the Board were afraid to bring the giving of a commission to a vote of the Board lest it be defeated. There was much dissatisfaction because I covered so much ground, and was so active in pushing for a Woman's organization.

In 1882 & 3, I was paid as a Clerk at the office in New York. Having in charge the editing of Presbyterian Home Missions. Have not had time to look up what salary was given me for those years. Then they commissioned me in 1884 for Alaska, but when I received a Government appointment for Alaska the Mission Board did nothing in 1885 - '86.

From 1885 to 1894, the Government had contracts with Mission Boards, the Government paying certain amounts to the Boards, or so much per pupil. The $1200 which the Government promised for my salary being insufficient to maintain my family the Board commenced in 1887 to pay a portion of the salary upon the request of the Secretary of the Interior. In the Churchill report of 1905, Mr. Churchill tries to make it appear that I was receiving two salaries. It was two parties paying one salary between them. (Read pages 122 & 124, Churchill Report).

When in 1885 the Board of Missions declined to make further payments to my salary on the ground that I was from thence forward a Government agent drawing my salary from the Government, I asked for an increase of salary from the Government. This 1887 in 1887 led to the letter N.H.R.Dawson (Churchill Report, page 123) in which the Secretary of the Interior states, that the Board of Missions should pay half the salary. On the strength of this demand by the Government the Board of Missions commenced in 1888 paying half the salary, or $1200 annually until 1896, when the increased expenses of living in Washington required at least a salary of $3000. The Government responded by raising their part from $1500 to $2000, and the following year (1897) added another $500, making their part $2500 annually. Upon that being done I notified the Board of Missions that I would no longer need $1200 from them, but if they would now give me $500 a year it would Make $3000 a year upon which I could live in a moderate way. This they have continued to do until the spring of 1907, when they informed me that complaints having reached them, they would no longer continue to pay a portion of the salary. In the fall of 1906 the Synod of Washington, that has jurisdiction over Alaska, recommended that the Board continue to pay me the $500, but the Board listened to the complainants. At the same time the Government reduced their portion of the salary from $2500 to $2400. Then I lost two months of salary on account of sickness, which reduces my salary this year to $2000. Then the medical and surgical expenses have increased the cost of living $1000--- so that this year I will run behind at least $2000.

The Board was justified in paying a part of the salary both because it was proper for them as far as possible to comply with the wishes of the Government, and also because the Government work covered the same villages and people in Alaska among whom the Board worked. So that when inspecting the Government schools, I could without loss inspect church missions and report to the Board their condition. I did that not only to our Board but also to the Boards of other denominations, without any compensation from the latter.

I have practically all the photographs of individuals that we can use, viz: Wisconsin 3; southern Minnesota 10; Iowa 2; (will probably write for 2 or 3 more from Iowa); Wyoming 3; Colorado 10 (can make it 14 or more if thought best); New Mexico 8; Arizona 4; Utah 11; Montana 7; Alaska 18; or 78 missionaries in all. Also have photographs of several others not included in the above. Have tried to keep portraits of missionaries to 4 pages of 20 each.

Have also Doctors Kendall, Dickson, and W. C. Roberts, Secretary, and Timothy Hill, Allen, Fraser and Baird, superintendents. Have photographs of Mrs. Martin, Graham, Haines, J. McNair Wright, W. N. Paxton, Finks, Nrocross, and William Thaw. Have written for and confidently expect photos of Mrs. James, Boyd, ~~Elliott Shepar~~d, A. Green, ~~W. Newkirk, Sr~~., and S. F. Scovel. Have applied for a photograph of Jno. L. French, who helped me to many passes.

I enclose you two sample commissions during the time the Board assisted the Government in my salary. If you are through with them, please bring me the commissions and the salary list when you come.

Kind regards to Mrs. Stewart.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

November 25, 1907.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

The Presvuterian Church of the United States has set apart the month of January for the consideration of the welfare, education, christianization and assimilation of the immigrant population of the United States.

Mrs. D. E. Finks, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, is the editress of the "Home Mission Monthly, which is the organ of the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Church, to assist in the consideration of this immigrant problem in the country. She is naturally exceedingly anxious to secure the latest statistics showing the total number of immigrants for the year ending June 30, 1907 that were received into the country, and the number of each nationality. You have promised to send Mrs. Finks your report, when it is published, about Dec. 6th, but it is necessary for her to go to press at that time for the January number of the Magazine.

If it would be convenient for you to have one of your clerks either send her a galley proof of the table of statistics, or to write a letter giving the total population received, the number of Italians, Bohemians, and other different with seperate totals

nationalities, you would greatly assist the intelligent consideration of your report. This matter, through the Magazine, will not reach the public until January, so that it will not interfere with the freshness of your report in December. If it is not written up in the January Magazine, 1908, the subject will not be taken up again until January 1909. In the publication attention can be called to your report, so that those in want of fuller and more detailed statistics could send for the report.

You can either send the statistics to myself, U. S. Bureau of Education, or mail them directly to Mrs. D. E. Finks, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

December 9, 1907.

Mrs. Poole,
Womand Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. Poole:

Kindly have one of the clerks look up and write me the date when Mr. William A Kelly was appointed Superintendent of the Sitka Training School.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt. of Education
for Alaska.

December 9, 1907.

Mrs. Henry S. Little,
Denison, Texas.

My dear Mrs. Little.

I am gathering for publication the photographs of several of the leading superintendents of Presbyterian Missions in the West, and would like a photograph of your late husband.

If you have none to spare, kindly loan it to me and I will return it in due time. Also give me the date when your husband was appointed superintendent for Texas also the date of his death.

Trusting that you are in usual health, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

December 9, 1907.

Mr. H. C. Olin,
Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Olin:

In the statement in reply to Mr. Churchill's charges given to the public by the Home Mission Board occurs this sentence: "In 1894 we (the Board) began paying the salary of a Missionary (at St. Lawrence Island) paying $2000 annually until 1898; that year Mr. Doty was appointed for part of the year, and in 1900 the Missionary in charge was appointed Government teacher".

I find in looking over the books of the Bureau of Education that Mrs. Nellie F. Gambell was appointed teacher at St. Lawrence Island July 1, 1894 to June 1895 at $300 per annum, and that Mr. V. C. Gambell, her husband, was appointed from September 1895 to May 1896 at $900; and from September 1896 to May 1897 at $900. At the latter date he and his wife came East for a visit.

I find also that from September 1898 to June 30,1899 Mr. W. F. Doty was paid $1200 by the Bureau of Education and again for the month of May 1900 $100.

If it is not asking too much have one of your clerks go over your books and make an itemized statement of moneys expended by the Home Board for teaching or missionary work at St. Lawrence Island between 1894 and 1899. In replying to Mr. Churchill's charges I want to get the accounts perfectly straight between the Board and the Government, if it is a possible thing.

I continue to slowly improve.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

Dec 9th 7

Mr L. R. Hamersly & Co
No 1 West 34th St
New York

Dear Sir

I return your bill for correction. If you will consult your letter press book of Sept. 10. 1907 you will be reminded that I was to have a copy of "Men of America" bound in Cloth for $5.

Your Clerk has probably overlooked it.

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

D.C. Dec 13th 1907

Messrs L. R. Hamersly & Co
No 1 West 34th St New York

Dear Sir

A Copy of "Men of America" is received. I greatly regret to say that as far as I am concerned, it is defective. My subscription was given with the understanding that it would include a sketch of my life.

The sketch was set up in type by your workmen, sent to me for correction, corrected & returned to your firm and its reception acknowledged by yourself on Sept 10th 1907.

Now if you will turn to page 1286 of "Men of America" you will find that the sketch, which should have preceded that of my friend Samuel McCauley Jackson is not there. Consequently the book is of no use to me. What shall I do with it? Shall I return it to you?

Truly yours

Sheldon Jackson

December 14, 1907.

Messrs. Ginn & Co.,
Publishers,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sirs:

I would like two or three copies or loose sheets of a skeleton map of the United States with names of States on, similar to the map on page 53 of Frey's "Easy steps in geography" which book is published by yourselves. Or, if you have any similar one page map of the United States with outline of States with name of the same, --- it is immaterial whether in colors or in white and black. Send bill for same.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska

December 16, 1907.

Mr. L. L. Hamersly,
No. 1, West 34th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 14th instant is received. You do not say what I am to do with the book which you sent. As you have not filled the contract with regard to the book I do not care to keep it.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson
U. S. Gen'l Agt. of Education
for Alaska.

December 16, 1907.

Mr. D. Gruine,

Perry, Lake County, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

Yours of December 13th with regard to the education of an Eskimo boy is received.

I am sorry you are crippled in your financial resources. I would advise that you write to major Mercer, U.S.A., Superintendent of the Indian Training School, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Write him all about the boy---his age, health, aptitude to learn, etc., and I think he will take him in to Carlisle. The only difficulty may be that the boy is younger than they care to take; at the same time under the circumstances he may be willing to take him.

If you fail at Carlisle then write to the Superintendent of the Indian Training School at Chemawa,* Oregon, and I think he will be willing to take him.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

* Marion County

December 16, 1907.

Mr. H. C. Olin,
Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Olin:

In reply to yours of the 11th instant I send you a copy of the statement of the Board with regard to St. Lawrence Island, and on page 8th of the same have marked the statement which they put out. I think there must be some mistake about the Board supporting a missionary from 1894 to 1898 on that Island, for I find that during that same period the Bureau of Education had a Mrs. Gambell appointed July 1, 1894 at $300 per annum, Mr. Gambell from September 1895 to May 1897, two years, at $900 each year, and Mr. Doty from September 1898 to June 30, 1899, at $1200; and H. J. Larage from September 1899 to April 30, 1900, at $1000.

Kindly have one of the Clerks sift your account books and send me an itemized statement of what he finds, giving the name of the Missionary, the dates for which he has been paid, and the amount paid by the Board.

Enclosure

Very sincerely yours,
Sheldon Jackson
Gen'l Agt. of Ed'n in Alaska.

The Concord, Washington, D. C.
December 25, 1907.

My dear Mrs. James:

Yours of Dec. 11th from Hyeres-les-Palmiers, reached me this Christmas morning and has given me greater pleasure than all my Christmas presents.

Your reminiscences of the early struggles of the Woman's Executive Committee are exceedingly valuable for historical purposes and will be preserved either in Dr. Stewart's work, or in my own on the Evolution of the Woman's Board of Home Missions. In the latter there will be larger space for quoting from original sources than is at Doctor Stewart's command.

As you so earnestly and sympathetically write, "I want you to tell me just what kind of a building you would like erected for a testimonial to you, in Westminster University, Utah," I reply (frankly): "A fire-proof Memorial Library building. I do not undervalue the honor already proposed by the Woman's Board of Home Missions in giving my name to the Boys' dormitory, to be erected from the sale of the Collegiate Institute property. The dormitory should without fail be erected furing 1908, and cannot wait for individual gifts from all parts of the country to secure the erection of a much larger building than can be built from the Institute funds alone. My own views and strong preference would be to sell the Institute (possession to be given at the close of the present school year in May 1905), as contemplated, and with the funds erect at once the boys' dormitory and the heating plant.

Then upon your return home formulate your plans and make your auxiliary societies the agents for securing individual gifts for the erection of a "Sheldon Jackson Memorial Library building." This would be a popular testimonial of men as well as women to show appreciation of the work which God has done through me for the Church, the country, and humanity.

In this latter movement I think the Women of the Methodist and Baptist Societies would be willing to take a small share.

I am glad you called my attention to the efficient work done by Mrs. Plumer Bryan in Pennsylvania. I will write at once to her Son for a photograph.

I greatly thank you for the promise of a copy of your own

I am sorry to learn that you are not more greatly benefited by your rest and travels. I do not wonder that you long at times for rest, but your great administrative ability is still needed by the Church.

My daughter Della returned from Europe two days ago. Mrs. Jackson and the daughters are in usual health and join me in love to Mr. James and yourself.

The Lord be with you both, protecting and guiding and comforting you.

Sincerely your friend and fellow worker in Christ,

Sheldon Jackson

COPY.

Grand Hotel Continental,
Hyeres-les-Palmieres,
France, Dec. 11th.

Dear Dr. Jackson,

I return the 12th chapter of the life and achievements of Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D., which is most admirably written, and conveys a very correct and comprehensive account of the early history of the Woman's Board, and the present enlargement.

The perusal of the origin and successive steps in this evolution, took me back to those early years of struggle and anxiety for I was made first vice president at the end of the second year, and thereafter put in a laboring oar to help along the new enterprise.

Do you remember the tour through northern New York made by you, Dr. Kendall, Dr. McMillen, Mrs. Haines, Miss Alice Robertson and myself one autumn? How far away it all seems, and as I look back over the 26 years of work for the Executive Committee, and later for the Board, I am glad it is all over, and I shall not have the work to do over again.

The attic in 23 Center St., where we first held our meetings, the volunteer work so pressing, for we had no paid helpers in those days, then venturing upon an assistant, Mrs. B. Walker until she broke down -- then Mrs. Finks until we had to relieve her, meantime Mrs. Green's sudden death, afterward Mrs. Haines quiet and peaceful departure - the trial of different ones - some for a time, and the work proving too exhaustive, departing, until now the great movement calls for 22 paid employees from school superintendent (Rev. Robert Craig) down to the office errand boy.

All along those years there has been continuous pushing forward, sometimes finding ourselves in debt at the close of the year, to our chagrin, and anxiety, again flourishing, in close sympathy with the Board, so that we suffered with it when the Secretaries were inefficient---oh how those years come before me! ~~How~~ None but an omniscient one can sum up all the labor and care that has been necessary to the present development. God knows it all, and He has greatly blessed the offering. You and I cannot expect to have what we have done fully appreciated in this world; enough that God has blessed us in and through it all.

I am more than glad that you have found so excellent a biographer, I want the churches to know how you fought with the beasts in Alaska, I want the church to know how your generous gift from your father's estate was the occasion of the vilification of your character by men who could not understand how a man could act from such Godlike motives. I want the hardships you have suffered revealed to the men of the present generation for their edification.

Now just here (entre nous) I want you to tell me just what kind of a building you would like erected for a testimonial to you in Westminster University, Utah.

When I return I shall watch for the auspicious time to set the work in motion.

A foundation can be made when we sell our present fine building, adding to this amount by individual gifts from all parts of the country.

About the time the biography is issued - calling attention to it, would seem to me the best time ----------

I rejoice with Mrs. Jackson in your restored health and pray that it may be continued until you are satisfied, (see Ps.91-16) with life and ready to go home. I am not in my usual health, (though I am saying nothing about it) but hope to improve by our rest here in the Riviera, for they are all waiting for my return, expecting the same service from me as in times past. My hearing has become dull, so that I shall not I fear be able to preside at the meetings as usual but I am hoping for improvement in that respect.

My faithful devoted husband nakes life easy and for his sake and my children, I must hold on a while longer, though the light that shines from beyondthe western mountains is very attractive , and the resting-place for the weary is awaiting the tires laborer. Remembe me most kindly to Mrs. Jackson, and your daughters. I should have enjoyed meeting your daughter in Italy, but we did not visit Italy this time. I have written my daughter to send you a photo, as soon as she can get them printed. I wish you could get Mrs. Plumer Bryan for so many years the able president of the Pennsylvania S. Society , into Chapter 12.

You will accomplish all your desire, this is God's promise, and I have seen it realized again and again,

"The fear of the wicked it shall come upon him, but
"the desire of the righteous shall be granted."

Yours faithfully, with Mr. James kind regards (and my own) to Mrs. Jackson and yourself.

(signed) Mary E. James.

(COPY)

ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN.
HEAD OFFICE, BRIDGE HOUSE, 181 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, E.C.,

19th December 1907.

Dear Doctor Sheldon Jackson,

You will rejoice to hear that the reindeer were successfully started on their voyage across the Atlantic on Saturday last (Dec. 14, 1907). The arrangements went off without a hitch of any kind, and as they seem to be experiencing extremely mild weather on the other side of the Atlantic, there is no reason to anticipate trouble in landing the deer on their arrival at St. Anthony, North Newfoundland.

I handed in the information about the departure of the S.S."Anira", with the deer on board, to Reuter's Agency, and they promised to cable the news across to America, so it is possible you are already aware of the information I am sending you, but I am so exceedingly grateful to you for all the interest and trouble you took, that I feel I must send you a special line to ensure your having early information of the successful issue of my efforts in connection with Doctor Grenfell's reindeer scheme.

You will be especially interested to learn that I have re-engaged a couple (of) your Alaska Laplanders.

Believe me to be,
Faithfully yours,
(signed). Francis H. Wood,
Secretary.

December 31, 1907.

Mr. Francis H. Wood,
Secretary, R.N.M.D.S.F.,
Bridge House, 181 Queen Victoria Street,
London E. C.

My dear Mr. Wood:

Yours of the 19th instant brought me Christmas joys. I rejoice with all my heart that the reindeer for Doctor Grenfell are successully started on their voyage across the Atlantic and am praying day by day that they may have a safe journey and be landed at St. Anthony without material loss. It is a great move for the betterment of humanity in Labrador. I doubt whether either Dr. Grenfell or yourself appreciate what a great thing you have done for humanity, the good effects of which will go on blessing men many years after we have gone to our heavenly reward.

I have been trying in a quiet way for many years to awaken an interest in the London Church Missionary Society that would lead them to introduce reindeer among the starving Eskimo of their Missions around Hudson Bay. At various times I have seen in the missionary journals appeals for funds to help the ~~stricken~~ semi-starving Eskimos of Canada. I hope this movement of Dr.

Grenfell and yourself will awaken a deeper interest and ultimately lead to their being introduced into Arctic Canada.

The Lord greatly bless and comfort you in the important work for the Fishermen. With New Year greetings, I remain,

Very truly your fellow-worker in

the Master's Kingdom,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

C O P Y.

Copenhagen, June 10th, 1907.

To the honourable Mr. Jackson
Commissioner of Education

Dear Sir:

As a man of science I have travelled much in Greenland and in this way got very interested in the development of this danish colony and its population. I should therefore be very thankful to you if you would faver me with your reports over the great culture and development work you have undertaken and still carry on with the esquimaux in Alaska.

The results you, reverend Sir, obtain in Alaska ought to be used by us Danes in Greenland of course---a short personal report from you about your impressions of the possibility of development of the esquimaux should certainly be of great importance for the culture-work in Greenland, which just at present is the order of the day here in Denmark.

Should the esquimaux in Greenland who, as you know, are strongly mixed with european blood, be of interest to you I shall be glad to furnish you with literature and personal information about them.

Please receive in advance my complaisant thank for your informations and always ready for return of service believe me

Yours most respectfully
(Signed) N. Hartz

COPY.

STATE OF NEW YORK

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES
OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL.

Albany, N. Y. Dec. 31, 1907.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,
The Concord,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Doctor Jackson:

It is many years since I have had the pleasure of seeing your handwriting or of taking you by the hand. The years which have passed since I was connected with Alaska have been somewhat strenuous, although full of opportunities and, as I look back, also full of privileges. When I was appointed to the synodical work in 1879 I did not realize to what the appoinemnt was leading, nor that it meant a life work entirely different from anything I had either wished for or planned. You know that a synodical superintendent must surrender the larger part of his home life and give himself to arduous toil as well as to the broader plans for church extension. It involves a sacrifice whose only compensation in afte years is the satisfaction arising from a knowledge that the seed sowing has devloped into a rich harvest.

What you did for Alaska cannot be fairly estimated yet, but this much is certainly known, that the territory in its political and religious aspects is largely of your shaping.

When first you journeyed to Alaska you could not realize the possibilities of that great unexplored land. You knew its wealth of forest, of coal, of copper, and that the seas teemed with fish, but did not realize that all the streams flowing down from the mountains ran over golden sands, nor that what seemed to be a bleak and unpromising region would in a quarter century echo to the shrill whistle of the locomotive.

The planting of schools, even more than the planting of churches, was the true advance movement of American civilization. Courts and law have followed but the schoolhouse and the American flag have continued to express American ideals and possibilities.

You say that your exposures have resulted in impaired health. That you know would be the consequence, yet, knowing this, with an eye single to God's glory and with the noble purpose of giving to the Alaskan people the benefits of American institutions, you went forward. Now that you feel the physical effects your soul can exult that your labor has not been in vain.

From 1877 to 1886 I was connected with the Alaskan work in a minor capacity, and I, when I pause these days and look backward, am glad to think that I too had a part in the development of Alaska. From the Northwest, you may recall, I was transferred to the Southwest to become the synodical superintendent of Indian Territory and Oklahoma. What is now the

State of Oklahoma was then the home of the five civilized tribe and their associated remnants of the great tribes of the plain. There were then about 50,000 white people and negroes in what is now Oklahoma State; all the other inhabitants were Indians. Today it is a great State, with all promise of a glorious future. I returned to New York finally in 1897 and shortly afterward became connected with the State Board of Charities, beginning as an Inspector and passing from one grade in its service to another until now I am the chief executive officer, the Secretary of the Board. As I look back upon it my years of life in the west were a rich preparation for the position I am filling today. As perhaps you may know, the State Board of Charities of the State of New York has the supervision of public and private institutions which are maintained by the people at an annual expense of nearly $40,000,000. The public institutions alone cost the people of the State over $22,000,000 each year, in addition to the great number of private institutions which are not in receipt of public money, swelling the outlay for charity to an enormous figure.

I tell you all these things because I know that we always like to hear of what our old associates are doing. So many of our old comrades-in-arms have gone that if we look down the line of the church militant we shall see very few of those who were associated with us in our years of opportunity. I often have thought that if the real sort of missionary life could be written it would have more of romance than anything that has yet been penned. I am glad, therefore, that Dr. Stewart is going to put into a book some of the rich stores of experience which your life represents. I am sure it will be an inspiration to the men who in the coming years plan large things for the Master. I shall take pleasure in sending you my photograph, but you will hardly recognize in the sedate looking old gentleman the somewhat pugnacious young man whom you knew in those happy years of now long ago.

Wishing you and yours a very Happy New Year, I remain

Faithfully and fraternally yours,

(Signed) Robert W. Hill.

COPY.

Makaweli Kauai,

January 2d, 1908.

My dear Dr. Jackson

I have just returned from a visit to California, and while there I heard from Bishop Rowe, of Alaska, that you were not well. I was grieved to hear of your sickness, but hope you have wuite recovered ere this, and that you are now in your usual good health, and I trust the Christian work in Utah is still prospering. I am enclosing a Bill of Exchange for $100 which please use in any way you think best for the Christian work in Utah.

We have all had a very happy reunion at this Christmas time, my grandsons, who are studying in the University of California, are home for the holidays, and it is a great happiness for us all to be together at this time. I trust you all had a happy Christman, and that the New Year may be full of blessings to you and yours.

With kindest regards,

Believe me, very sincerely yours,

(signed) Helen Sinclair Robinson.

Earthquake in Alaska

Port Townsend, Washington, Sept. 24, 1899.

Concerning the recent earthquake along the coast of Alaska, Rev. Sheldon Jackson, educational agent for Alaska, writes as follows from Yakutat, under date of September 17:

"The first shock was experienced on Sunday, September 5, but being slight, caused no alarm. During the following five hours there were fifty-two distinct shocks, culminating at 3 p. m. in a shock so severe that people of Yakutat were hurled violently across their rooms, or if outside they were thrown to the ground.

"Panic stricken, the inhabitants regained their feet and attempted to flee to the hills, only to be again and again thrown to the earth, all the while shrieking , rolling, and running as they sought safety. Gaining the hills and looking seaward, they were transfixed with horror as they saw a great tidal wave, apparently a wall of water, thirty feet high, approaching with the speed of a race horse, that would engulf their village and sweep away their homes. Before the shore was reached the earth opened in the bottom of the harbor, and into this chasm the tidal wave spent its force, and around it the sea swirled like a great maelstrom. This saved the village from destruction.

On a long narrow strip of land extending into Yakutat Bay, the Indians and Russians maintained a burying ground. This has disappeared , being marked only by a ~~solitary~~ Greek cross, which rises a little above the water's surface at high tide.

Sheldon Jackson. Notice by Chas. Hallock

From Hallocks "Alaska Borealis",

THE MISSION FIELD.

Alaska owes its etology, its autonomy, its prosperity, its good order, and the civilization and thrift of its natives collectively to Captains Beardslee and Glass U. S. N., Rev. Sheldon Jackson who has been styled the "apostle of Alaska" and the "Alaska Moses," Capt. Healy of the revenue cutter "Bear", Mrs. A. McFarland, and Rev. John G. Brady; all pioneers soon after the cession. Alex Choquette, King Lear, Capt. George, and those other old timers of an earlier and fateful period, played their individual parts all right, too, but they were not the true vitalizing force which laid out the working plan of the Arctic province and set its machinery in motion, Sheldon Jackson was. His eleemosynary and executive work in Alaska was absolutely the chief corner stone of its Christian civilization and good order, as well as the salvation of the natives, body and soul; and in more recent years the helpful promoter of material comfort and commercial dispatch (by his reindeer scheme), in the rigorous sub-Arctic winters. Capt. Beardslee held down the Purchase under his guns for three years (1870-3), and Capt. Glass followed, as main stay and top gallant policeman, rendering efficient service in many a critical emergency. Capt. Healy for ten years was an ever present help in time of need when the ice blockade was on. Rev. Brady played an heroic Aaron to Jackson's Moses and Mrs. McFarland stayed up the hands and stiffened the backbone of the others. She was the trained nurse for the bantling in arms. For twenty-five years past Mr. Jackson has filled the difficult and not altogether attractive position of general agent of the U. S. Board of Education for Alaska with its multifarious duties, requiring a stout heart, a tough constitution, and a resourceful tact. His record is before the world in a score of annual reports, printed books and monographs. Perhaps the bestsynoptical statement of his life history is contained in Dr. Raymonds History of Union University and its Alumni."

But his work in Alaska is only the half of a lifelong service for the betterment of men. For a quarter of a century he was one of the chief factors in the making of the "New West". Keeping pace with the new settlers pouring into the farming regions, camping with the pioneers who laid out new railway centres, scaling the mountains and penetrating the canons with the prospectors and miners, he everywhere rallied around him the friends of order and religion, of schools and temperance, of Sabbath observance and good citizenship. While public sentiment was still plastic he shaped it for weal and for civic righteousness, and left his impress upon that half of the United States which lies west of the Mississippi river, from 1869 to 1906 he traveled etc. x x x x

During the period between 1857 and 1906 he and his pioneer associates organized among Indians and whites in Wisconsin, southern Minnesota, western Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, southern Idaho, Utah, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and Alaska, six synods, 28 presbyteries, 739 churches, with 79,961 communicants and 120,135 members by profession of faith, and these self-same churches in their zeal and virility have been able to contribute for the Master's work the sum of nearly Eighteen and a half million of dollars.

This record is undoubtedly without a parallel in the history of man, not only in its religious and philanthropic aspects, but in the extent of the itinerary, the diversity of labor, and the multifarious services rendered on the side of one's fellow men. Every region which Sheldon Jackson's feet have pressed has been blessed and benefited!

In the Alaska Mission field signal success has attended his tactful apportionment of the precincts among the dozen religious denominations engaged there; the idea and purpose being to prevent the simple pagan mind from being phased by the many different forms of religious work in vogue among civilized people. Accordingly the Presbyterians who were already established in Southerb Alaska took the section, where where they had in 1907 four churches for whites; and fo natives 32 missionaries and teachers, an industrial school with 164 uniformed pupils, a hospital, 12 churches with 982 native communicants and 25 preaching stations, influencing some 5000 natives. The Baptists operate at Kadiak and the regions around Cook's Inlet, and Prince William Sound 600 miles west, where they have churches and mission stations, an orphanage with 46 pupils with an experimental farm of sixteen acres attached, a fishing station, a dairy, a poultry yard and other industrial plants. The Methodists occupy the Shumagin and Aleutian Islands and the Aleutian Peninsula. They have six stations for whites, two local preachers, and two missions for natives and an Industrial home at Unalaska. The Aleuts are practically civilized. They live like white folks, and study the latest ~~[illegible]~~ fashion plates. The Moravians hold to the valleys of the Nushagak and Kuskokwim, having 24 missionaries, 8 native helpers with 75 native communicants and 850 native adherents. The ~~[illegible]~~ Swedes hold to Norton Sound. They have nine white missionaries and nine native assistants and a membership of about 500; also a mission school. The Norwegians use around Port Clarence, the Friends or Quakers about Kotzebue Sound, where they have a main station and nine out stations, schools, and several hundred adherents, and are doing very successful work. Episcopalians control the Yukon Valley, employing a bishop, 14 clergy, native helpers, 8 - women workers 11, wives of missionaries 6, licensed candidates twom missions 17, outside preaching stations 15, hospitals 7, schools 7, churches 14, saw mills two. The Congregationalists are lined along Bering Strait, with churches at Nome, Valdez and Douglas, and an Eskimo mission at Cape Prince of Wales. The Roman Catholics and Orthodox Greco-Russian churches are scattered broadcast. The Catholics have 19 priests, 11 lay brothers, 2 sisters of St. Anne, 11 mission centres and 100 out stations. The Russians have a bishop, 18 priests, 2 deacons, 44 teachers, 1 woman teacher, 1 catechizer, 16 parishes, 17 temples, (churches), 67 chapels or prayer houses, and claim ~~[illegible]~~ 10,000 adherents, of whom 7,821 are said to be natives. Consequently, there is a most wholesome absence of denominational friction, and the sects are all harmonious and friendly.

Alaska in the beginning so far as the general disposition of the natives was concerned, was ~~that~~ not a dangerous field. After they were toned down by naval discipline there was small chance of any missionary being killed and eaten. Three or four have been drowned, two have been killed by drunken Eskimos because they were prevented from getting more liquor, but bo gangs of bad men exist throughout Alaska's broad extent one half so brutal as the well dressed thugs who infest New York and Chicago. The population of the Province was no longer savage, but like those of British America under the jurisdiction of the Hudson Bay Company . For instance, mining prospectors and explorers had penetrated to the innermost parts of the country, quite a few trading posts and as many as four score chapels were located at principal points. Fifteen or more tribes are embraced in five ethnic divisions of manifestly different origins, mainly from Asia So many being fairly civilized and skilled in many of the finer arts is evidence of degeneration from a civilization not very remote whose ancestors were coeval with the antedelubians of the other hemisphere and of the people who formerly occupied Central America, Arizona and New Mexico, and whose close kindred dwell to-day in the vicinity of Klamath, Oregon, and Puget Sound. One proof of this contention is that they are so susceptible to culture, and respond so quickly to efforts toward rehabilitation; the Rev. Wm. Duncan having restored a community of Tsimpsean to its original high plane in five years, and had them building churches, attending schools, keeping stores, running saw mills, playing pipe organs and orchestra music, and behaving and dressing like advanced and educated white men. In like manner Rev.

Jackson had half the natives of the Alexander Arctiopelago going throu all the motions of a civilized community in ten years, with the school boys in military uniform and the girls doing embroidery , and a dozen two and three story buildings to accommodate the crowding appliances.

This partly explains why Alaska is forging ahead so wonderfully, She does not have to import Asiatic labor. She has her own indigenes in direct descent, and those lead a willing hand toward her development. Her enterprise and her ingenuity keep pace with her wants. She makes history as fast as she can stand for it. Never was there a field so attractive to the anthropologist, or so rich., accessible, and easy to work. This view is just coming to light.

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(COPY)

THE
WESTMINSTER.

214-216 S. Fifth Street,
Philadelphia

February 14, 1908.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D., LL.D.,
Commissioner of Education,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Jackson)

The Ministerial Social Union of Philadelphia and vicinity has directed me to invite you to be its guest of honor at its meeting to be held on the second Monday of April, at half-past twelve o'clock, noon, at The Bellevue-Stratford, in Philadelphia. There will be a dinner and three addresses; one by the Rev. George William Knox, D.D., of New York; one by the Rev. Dr. William Henry Roberts, of this city; and the other by you if you will kindly consent to speak for a little. The whole is designed to be in commemoration of your fiftieth anniversary as minister and missionary in our Church. An early reply will greatly oblige,

Yours very sincerely,
(signed) R. S. Holmes,
Chairman.

RSH/HB.

L.E.C.

February 15, 1908.

Rev. Richard S. Holmes, LL.D.,
Chairman of the Ministerial
Social Union of Philadelphia.

My dear Dr. Holmes:

Yours of yesterday inviting me to be "the guest of honor" of " The Ministerial Social Union of Philadelphia and vicinity" on the second Monday of April at half past twelve o'clock at the Bellevue-Stratford in Philadelphia is accepted (D.V.) with great pleasure.

Yours very sincerely,

Sheldon Jackson

COPY.

Berlin, Germany,
Pension v Finck,
Nov. 9, 1907.

Dear Dr. Jackson,

It was a strange coincidence that your letter of Oct. 21st should have reached me here, when your daughter was my vis a vis at table in this house --- I may assure you, in passing that Miss Jackson as well as Mrs. Newton, has been a most interesting and pleasing addition to our little circle---May leave Monday for the south and I shall go North (to Stockholm and go to London) later in the week--- Thus do we meet and separate in this strange scene we call life----- How well I remember your dawnings upon us, now from East and now from the far West and anon from the frozen North. I was always one of those most sincerely proud of our"Bishop of the Rocky Mountains"---- And - as deeply interested in Christian education, and was the more attached because of your wise provision for the higher education under frankly religious conditions in Utah----- God has granted you great success and I am thankful that your health is being restored from recent critical condition of which Miss Jackson informed me-------

How often Mrs. Scovel and I came into conversation and conference over the launching of your great enterprise of organizing the women of the Presbyterian Church for Home Missions--- I wish I were at home to consult some of her memoranda - I remember that she was present at New York, and presided there, at a meeting which had much to do with securing the consent of an organization previously formed in New York and be merged in the larger and only proper organization which should (and did) conform to the outlines of our general church polity. She often spoke of that day and experiences, the exceedingly kind expressions used to her (as to her presidency, &c.) after the meeting had closed, and of the happiness all felt at the final results attained). I think she dined with and consulted with Dr. Wm. M. Paxton (who was my predecessor,you remember, at Pittsburgh) and either on that day or the next met and consulted with Dr. Kendall. He, Dr. K. used always to say that Home Missions claimed Mrs. Scovel despite her great interest in Foreign Missions - Mrs. Scovel kept a file of the Rocky Mountain Presbyterian for years, and had preserved it when transferring my library (most of it) to the University Building - But it went up with many things of forty years of my own work) in the great fire of February 1901.

I am sorry my daughter who lives in Wooster (Mrs. W. J. Mullins) did not use her own judgment and send you a photograph of her Mother at once ---- I have written her to send you the one which has been for years before me at my desk. It is our only copy and the negative (taken in Pittsburgh) seems to have been lost ---- Please have the person who may use it careful about it and sure to return it to you. I am confident you will return it to Wooster --- Please address Mrs. W. J. Mullins, Beall Avenue, Wooster, Ohio.

What a galaxy of noble women you mention, How vividly their faces come back to me! You do not mention Mrs. Bryan (the daughter of Dr. Plumer) but she is doubtless in your list. She did not come so early into the work, however, and used to say to Mrs. Scovel "You are responsible for what I do! But for you, I never would have entered this work"----Mrs. Bryan (Kate) was for many years President of

Synodical H. M. Women's work in Pennsylvania. She died early in the same year (I think it was) in which the light went out of my home. (Mr Scovel died Dec. 20th 1898) ---- Mrs. Bryan's latest years were spent in Titusville, Pa. Her son is Pastor of the Church of the Covenant (is it?) near the McCormick Theological Seminary ---- Ah! my dear friend, it has been a noble generation with which it has been our privilege to cross the desert! We shall overtake them soon. ----

Ever sincerely yours,

(signed) Sylvester F. Scovel.

P. S.

I hope your life and health will be spared and your strength suffice to come to Wooster and help us to stir an ever-deepening service of the call which vibrates in Our Country for Christ.---- Despite all unfavorable conditions there is (I am the more persuaded the more I travel) no land under the sun with such promising conditions for becoming the foremost evangelizing force in the world (England only is to be considered) --- But Oh! what that means - of consecration and victory over tendencies to materialistic unbelief mateiralistic socialism, and material prosperity! --- What it means - for the Sabbath, the Bible in the Public Schools, the family sustained in pristine purity, private vice and public corruption banished --- I know your heart of hearts goes out in the desire "Our Countr for Christ ---- We have noble things for Foreign Missions at Wooster We need to duplicate them for Home Missions and then to quadruplicate them both ---- I wish we could have a home or two for the boys and girls for Home Missionaries, as we have for the children of our Foreign Missionaries. Nothing is more needed; nothing could do more good ---- I am away by arrangement ot the Trustees (unsought by me) for a year of travel and study --- It is uncertain whether I shall remain abroad all the year, but I rather expect to do so. In that case I hope to go to India, China, Japan.

Anything written to me at Wooster, will be promptly forwarded.

S. F. S.

(COPY)

Wooster, Ohio,

January 27th, 1808.

My Dear Dr. Jackson,

I have been called home by the illness and death of my son-in-law, Mr. Walter J. Mullins, of Wooster, and am for the present making my home with my daughter (No. 43,Buell Av.) ---

Looking over some preserved family records (though very partial and fragmentary) I find two entries by Mrs. Scovel which mention her interest in the formation of the Woman's Board of Home Missions.

The first entry is under the general date 1878 and reads thus - "This year will be remembered by me as my Home Mission year. The first meeting held during the Assembly in Pittsburgh was the means of bringing me into the work -- which took me three times to New York, including the meeting at Saratoga ---- Many, many letters hours of thought, anxiety and prayer by and from a hand full of Christian women were wrought into the formation of the Woman's Executive Committee. And now that it has a name and place among other agencies for good, may the Lord own and bless it for the help of pure religion and for his glory.--- "

The second entry bears date of May 1880 and reads thus: "Were it not for Home Mission and Foreign Mission annual meetings, what would the tired Presbyterian women do for change and rest". A paper is a prodigious undertaking but if its magic influence secures a true day's feast of soul and brain, with an excursion among one's kith and kin in addition, it is worth even more than it costs. Cincinnati, the pendletons, the Music Hall and the Choristers made a delightful setting of the jewel -- our Women's meeting!----

Another entry may be subjoined showing her devoted loyalty to the church ---

Oct. 1880. "I have been at the Pan Presbyterian Council. There I was not so much stirred by being born a woman (a privilege she always prized) as of being born and bred a Presbyterian. Dear old faith of my fathers! - growing more dear as the piety and wisdom of the world's best men prove it to be the best of belief to live by and die by. Such an assembly of eminent men from abroad (and women too) as well as those from home I may never see again. It was a privilege to listen, to ~~xx~~ see and indeed just to be at such a time and place."----

I do not know that these extracts will be of any use to you but they show where her heart was ---- May your "bow abide in strength"---

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Sylvester F. Scovel.

(Copy of Post Card.)

Boston, Mass, Feb. 1, 1908.

My dear Mr. Hallock:-

Thank you for your good word this morning. I am delighted to know that the report has reached the hands of Sheldon Jackson at Washington. Dr. Grenfell gained most of his information from him and this will be a happy coincidence. I will send you another copy of the article if you wish. We hope it is to be reprinted in several papers in the various states.

Yours sincerely,
(signed) E. E. White,
(Sec'y W.A.Grenfell Assn.)

14 Beacon
Boston, Feb. 1, 1908.

(COPY)

Fairfield, Iowa, 23d January, 1908.

My Dear Dr. Jackson,

Your letter of --- has not been answered --- It was impossible for me to answer immediately when I read ved your letter, and then it escaped my attention, and then we were all sick- (grip in some form)--- To answer your inquiries: The letter I wrote you was really intended as an apology for having said any thing in Des Moines about my first "commission". It is nothing I take pride in, or care for, whether reported as covering 150 or 500 miles. I remarked to you that as a matter of fact my "commission" covered 500 miles. But it was all as indefinite as Dr. Hoge's commission to "Ohio and ports adjacent", which you know about. My commission read "East from Council Bluffs, Ia., on the C. & N.W. R.R. (Chicago and North Western), and "West from Omaha on the Union Pacific R.R."

I kept no memorandum of my movements. But I can give some facts of which you have dates. I left Minnesota in the spring of 1869 and joined you at the R.R. depot in Sioux City, Iowa, just after you had returned from that Historic prayer meeting wherein a certain sense was born the "Iowa movement". I remember seeing you on the Depot platform as my train (freight) pulled in. The scene is now as vivid in my mind as it was in my eyes at that time--your face--the train--the Depot, the surroundings---I see it all. Could I have taken a passenger--instead of a freight train--I would have arrived a few hours earlier, and have been with you at that prayer meeting. I regretted then and I have always regretted that I mist that meeting. This gives you the date of arrival in Iowa for work.

It was also the day on which Presbytery met for the spring meeting in Sioux City. My work was defined for me by Bro. Cleland or yourself viz, to cover the U. P. R.R. as far as Cheyennes, and at Cheyenne wait for reinforcements. I stopt at Fremont, Columbus, Grand Island, Kenney, etc., and spent about 5 or 6 months in Arizona preaching occasionally at Laramie.

I left Wyoming in time to attend the meeting of Synod of Minnesota at Winona, the latter part of October. I returned after Synod to Fremont, Nebraska, October 1869.

By the way my commission on the U. P. R.R. called for $500. You received additional aid, so that I was paid at the rate of $1200. I remained at Fremont, Nebraska, one year, preaching at Blair, and West Point, Nebraska, and Missouri Valley and California Iowa, as occasion required. My commission for Fremont and Blair from the Board pledged a full salary of $1000.

I left Fremont, Nebraska, Oct. 1870. Illness of mother made it desirable that I should return to Ohio and remain near her, which I did. In 1874 my physician advised me to go to the Rocky Mountains on account of my health. One Doctor told me afterwards that he did not expect me to live a year when I left for Colorado. I arrived in Denver the 4th of July, 1874, and the following Sabbath I took charge of the Presbyterian Church at Georgetown, Colo. In August, 1875, I visited Trinidad and soon after moved with my family to Trinidad, where I remained two years when Mrs. Gage's health compelled a removal from the high altitude of Colorado. Mrs. Gage never recovered from the ill effects of the altitude on her health. I never enjoyed good health as I did in Colorado.

Doctor, these are the facts as near as I can give them. I take no pride in the number of miles covered.-- But Doctor, now that I am retired from active work it is a satisfaction to feel that to some extent I was a part of that movement which meant so much to the Church of Christ, more than we then ever dreamed of.

After delaying my answer so long I have no right to ask a reply to this. But if you or one of the family has a moment to spare, I would like to hear from you---how you all are.
My two sons and I with Mrs. Gage's sister still live together.
Life is lonely. Of for a wave of the vanished hand!

With love to each of the family,

Your Brother,

(signed) John L. Gage.

P. S. I went from the Theo. Sem. to Minnesota,
April 1867.

See Letter on page 280

February 25, 1908.

Henry A. Allen, U. S. A.,
Major 8th Cavalry,
Acting Superintendent,
Yellowstone Park, Wyoming.

Dear Sir:

Yours of February 18th concerning the feasibility of introducing domestic reindeer into Yellowstone Park, is received.

In reply permit me to say that in my judgment it is perfectly feasible. It is true that lichen and moss are the natural food of reindeer as in their native habitat there was no other food that they could get in winter as well as in summer. But the reindeer like other animals can be trained to almost any food. In Finland the reindeer that are kept up in winter are fed on hay and bran like horses in the States. In the absence of moss in the Yellowstone Park it would be necessary to feed them during the winter. I presume they would get accustomed to alfalfa or timothy, ~~I presume, however, that they~~ but would prefer ensilge as that is soft. Dried hay or alfalfa pricks their gums and they do not like it, until they are trained to eat it. I think that enslige would be a favorite food to them, if they had the opportunity to get it.

In spring and summer in addition to eating moss they browse on the bushes, eating the expanding buds; and in summer they eat grasses like cows.

For the ~~training~~ deer that you would need for sled purposes I would suggest that you mix the ensilge or hay with boiled bran.

They would certainly be a very great convenience to you in visiting the various stations in the Park during the winter, as they would travel with sleds on snow that no horse could get through. Riding after reindeer, comfortably tucked up in fur robes in a pulk, (reindeer sled) is a very great improvement on skis . It would be the difference between a Pullman and a caboose car!

To get the reindeer you should make application through the Secretary of the Interior to Dr. Elmer E. Brown, Commissioner of Education, who has charge of the reindeer in Alaska. Also apply to the Secretary of the Treasury for transportation on a Revenue Cutter from the Reindeer Stations to Seattle; of course from Seattle you can have them transported by the Northern Pacific Railroad.

For the trip moss should be gathered and brought along on the steamer in sacks in sufficient quantity to last until they reach the Park. As this arrangement would bring them to the Park in October or November, they would have access to the buds on the bushes. During the trip on the steamer they could also be habituated to feeding on bran. If you make the attempt, I would also recommend that you get two good families of Laplanders . There is a colony+ of them in the neighborhood of Seattle. They would prove valuable to you not only in the care of the deer until your soldiers become accustomed to them, but they would be valuable to you as drivers in your sled trips.

I would say on account of the expense, I would only bring a

+ Lapp Colony P.O. Poulsbo, Kitsap Co. Wash.

few, as they rapidly increase by birth.

Any further assistance I can render you in this matter it will give me pleasure to give.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent , &c.,
in Alaska.

February 27, 1908.

Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co.,
Map Publishers,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sirs:

Kindly mail me two unmounted sheet maps of the United States, in size from 20 to 30 inches across from Maine to California. Also bill for the same.

For my purpose it is not essential that the maps be of recent date.

Very truly yours.

U. S. General Agent of
Education in Alaska

See page 276 for reply
S. J.

C O P Y.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Hellowstone National Park,
Office of Superintendent.

Yellowstone Park, Wyo.,
February 18, 1908.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson,
clo Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

As you are probably the best authority on reindeer in our country, I would highly esteem any suggestions that you might see fit to give me relating to the introduction of reindeer into this large reservation. It has been a question in my mind whether the soil here produces the right kind of food for their sustenance. There is a marked absence of lichens and mosses here, but superior varieties of wild grasses. In addition to these we produce annually about 140 tons of alfalfa hay for the deer, sheep, elk and antelope. It would be practicable to secure timothy hay as well as the alfalfa for their use.

I believe that reindeer would be a very attractive animal for the thousands of sightseers who annually visit this park. We maintain about nine stations out in the park which may be visited during certain of the winter months only on skis. It has been suggested that reindeer might prove valuable work-animals for us in the winter time.

I am delighted to hear of your marked success with the reindeer and hope that you may be able to give me favorable assurance concerning their introduction here.

very truly yours,

(signed) Henry A. Allen,

Major, 8th Cavalry,

Acting Superintendent.

Concord Flats. . March 9. 1908

Knickerbocker Pub. Co
150. Fifth ave N. Y. C

Dear Sir

Yours of the seventh is received. You can mail proof of biographical sketch of my life to the address which you have and I will revise + return to you at once.

It is understood that I am under no obligation to purchase a copy of the National American Biography when published,

Owing to long continued sickness my necessary expenses exceed my salary and I must cut off all new books.

Very truly yours

Sheldon Jackson
Concord Flats
Washington D.C.

Copy.

181 Queen Victoria Street,
London, Eng.

Dear Dr. Jackson:

I have heard from Kjellman. He wants $8.00 a day, and traveling - that is a big pull on our small fund - so I have asked for Wrench, Editor of the "Daile Mail" Carmellite House, Strand, London, and for the big buying agency for all our colonies, to get in touch with you - to get a cheaper man if possible. I am sure Mr. Wrench of this agency would see to cheaper mode of shipping than Kjellman could. It is Mr. Wrench and Mr. Beeton who are getting over the extra $2800 worth for their place in North Newfoundland.

May I ask you to consider my last letter as advising you to communicate with Mr. Wrench, Editor, Daily Mail, Carmellite House, Strand, London. Ask cheaper facilities before settling finally.

Yours ever,
(Signed) Wilfred Grenfell.

(Verbatim copy)

Barrow, Alaska,
Oct. 18, 1907.

My Dear Miss Hall & Ruth,

I will write this letter to you all.
I have been busy since I came here. I will be busy writing letters for these two week. Winter mail will go first of November. It will go overland in the dog train.

Our winter mail will come in January another one will be in summer when R. C. Thetis come we will be anxious for it in about August. We three started from Seattle June 22 and took us a week to get to Nome. We spent our fourth of July in Nome. We had very nice time. We stayed at The Lamb Hotel. We left Nome July 8th.

She stopped along the coast ofAlaska. There was a man from Washington D C who was vitising Goverment schools. So I had chance to see some places Captain was very nice to let us go on shore when they stopped. We had very pleasant trip only we were sea sick little The other two were Mr & Mrs Hawkesworth he is a new teacher and I'm his assistant.When ~~xxxx~~ we got to Icey Cape we saw some pieces of ice. My people were at Icy Cape they had just move there aboyt two week before we came.
My brother and my brother-in-law have reindeer so they went there because there is lots of moss for the deer to eat.
We got there at eleven o'clock at night it was so light you would not think it was night. I went to shore and was there visiting till in the morning we went to Thetis about six in the morning it was beautiful morning sun was warm . We had our breakfast and then went

to bed for awhile. The boat had started when we woke. There was some ice on the way. At Icy Cape there is a Govement school there are not people there. Young man is the teacher, Mr. Fellows he is only white man there. He was so glad to see the Thetis .This year it is his second year he will stay this year he will go out next year. There is another Govement school at Wainwright between Icy Cape and Barrow. W al get there about 10th of August in the afternoon. We visited that place. The teacher is a Indian man and wife is white woman their name is Kilbuck they are very nicepeople I like them so much. When we got there there was Mr. Fellows the teacher of Icy Cape. He had come there on a schooner that was there when we were there she carries th supplies for the teacher up here she is not very big. She was carrying our supplies to Barrow.

We stayed at Wainwright for about an hour and we went back to Thetis. Mrs. Kilbuck was not there she was visiting at Barrow she and her husband went in April on a dog team and he went back to Wainwright she stayed here She was waiting up here with a Mrs. Spriggs the missionaries. They will go out next summer. They been here seven years, they are from New York.

When we got to Wainwright there was big pieces of ice floating She was afraid the ice would be in the way not get to Barrow. Barro was about eighty five miles. Thetis started for Barrow and went about 25 miles and went back for Wainwright because there was too much and next day she tried again. And this schooner Volante was trying to get pass too. So Thetis help her second time when we went She pulled her with a rope all night and about toward in the morning while trying to get through The rudder post of Thetis broke so she could not help Volante and so she let her go, Volante went where she could go and Thetis went slow and stopped tried to fix the rudder s she fix it little and went back to Wainwright and as she was going to leave us at Wainwright and she would go south

it was foggy that day befor we reach Wainwright we saw Volante So Thetis took us over to her and she went for ~~Thetis~~ south. We were sorry to leave Thetis because we had nice place and big place to be out side up on the deck. Volante is a two master sailing vessel and little boat. Our room is about 6 x 9 ft we three had it captain of Volante let us use it he did all he could to make us comfortable. I slept in captain bed and Mr & Mrs Hawkesworth slept on the floor We were four days on the Volante.

The next morning we left Thetis Volante could not passed very well so she went to Wainwright and while going to Wainwright she went to large pieces of ice and got fresh water top of ice. We three went on the ice for a walk. When we got to Wainwright the native be begian began to come to vessel and captain and three of us started for on shore and we all row and singing we we done on the way. We went back and to Volante. Captain said he was going to stay round the place he said we could go and stay with Kilbucks, so we get ready to go and went back on shore in the native boat with them. Capt said he would put up flag when he want us to come. We had nice time and we were so glad to be on the land so we took a walk Mr. Kilbuck and Mr. Fellows and Mr. & Mrs Hawkesworth and I.

We stayed there two days and we started Barrow again It was on Monday we left there. Next morning when we got up in the morning we all were sick. Mrs. Hawkesworth was seasick Mr. Hawkesworth and I had colds We had great trip all the way. Volante work her way to a open Ocean and we saw our new home on Thursday morning and we were glad to see. We reached it two o'clock P. M August 15. Mr. Spriggs and some natives came to Volante they did expect to see us on Volante

The whaler that go up here every year had told the people we w were coming on Thetis. They got here first. The people were looking for Thetis. Mr. Spriggs took us to shore and took us to his house a and then we mean Mrs. Spriggs and Mrs. Kilbusk we stayed at their house for two days while we got our home fix. All our supplies had to be carry from the shore to the house the native carried them and we paid them.

When we got here the ocean was clear and no snow on the ground the sun shine and did not get dark at the night. The ice began to come and now it is all ice no water to been seen, and white bears come round near the people have killed great many. The days are getting shore now. And there is little snow on the ground.

Soon the dark days will come and will have to have lamps burnig ing all the day. It will not so dark. I think the dark days last about 65 days. Just think we have work with lamps. We began our sch school first of September and will close in May. I like to teach, I have nice class. In my class there are twenty. I have the little ones and first reader. It takes time to teach these children. Mr. Mr. Hawkesworth has the other class and there about over 56 children. They like to go to school and they like to sing so much. Mrs. Hawkesworth comes in the morning to school room to sing. We have sing practice ~~xxlatixx~~ in evening from 7 30 to 9 on Tuesdays and Fridays th they will. They keep me busy answering their letters they write to me once little while. they alway want answers.

I asked five of them if they would like to write to you, so some of them have.

We had a little skating ~~on the~~ some ponds on land, first week of Oct.

The people up here all have to dress in furs. We are getting our fur clothes too, that only way you can keep warm in the winter. I got two deer skins at Nome. I paid for them $15 and when I got her I had made fur dress. I paid it with some thanks they don't used money here and some now are learning to used it. O you are so warm when you have them on you don't get cold at all. I only put them on when O go out doors.

I wish you were here you would like it I know and like the people we all like them. I can not talk the langunge the and I am learning it little by little. They laugh at me becauseI can not understand when they talk to me. When they first see me they were so glad to see and they all tell me how fat I am and that I have grown. I don't know who they are and they knew me and called me by my native name when they see me. I am getting to know them now, often go to see them. Sometimes we have fine day. I just like to be out door and when you have fur dress you don't feel cold at all.

Mr. Hawkesworth likes it up here and he said he would rather live here any other place on earth. I like here too but some time I like be states.

We have sent for our next year supplies from Seattle. We have to be saving up here because there is no place to get them up here. The nayives live on fishes, seal, whale and walrus meat, and they get other things from the ships in the summer time they trade w with things they make.

Well must close this letter. I wish I could tall you in my own tongue and I could tell you better and I know my letter is all mixed up and poor writing. Some children are writting to you, you will notice is all the boys they are about 14 to 16 year old they dont keep their age they like to write letters I been so glad to get letters when mail comes. I weigh 133 lbs.

I hope you all well and you dear mother. I have never forgotten you and I shall never I guess because you have alway have been kind to me. Remember me to all I know in town.

I have not heard from Marie yet. I write to Garfield if you see him ask him he got my letter and tell him I answer it this time. Think of me in your prayers . Glad to hear from you all in the summer mail.

With lots of love and best wishes to all,

I am your northern friend,

(signed) Annie Goodlalock,

I will sent the children's letters just as they are so you can see how they write. They talk little English.

This is the way we people look in our native clothes.

(pencil sketches)

Girl. boy.

Miss Annie Goodlalock,
Point Barrow,
Alaska.

March 22, 1908.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co.,
372 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

A few years ago some of my friends expressed the wish that the extensive pioneer work which God led me to do, might be put into book form, and Rev. Robert Laird Stewart, D.D., of Lincoln University, Chester Co., Pa., being willing to undertake the work, it was placed in his hands. In the seventies, Dr. Stewart was associated with me in pioneer work in Colorado and his frontier experience enables him to write as an eye witness. He is now Professor of Pastoral Theology and Biblical Archaeology in the Theological Seminary of Lincoln University, and author of "Land of Israel", and "Memorable Places among the Holy Hills". These two books on Palestine have proved good sellers; the first having been adopted as a text book in some of the Theological Seminaries of the United States, and as one of the Sunday school lesson helps for 1908.

In the providence of God I have saved all letters received by me from 1858 to the present time that have any information concerning the establishment of Presbyterianism in the United States west of the Mississippi River. These have all been placed in Dr. Stewart's hands. I also gave him my letter-press books from 1885 to the present; also my private diary and memorandum-books. So that he has had access in an unusal degree to original sources. Advantages which no future historian of my work can ever have. Dr. Stewart has given his spare time for four years to the work and is now engaged on the last two chapters, which should be done in a few weeks, ready for a publisher. The work will have from 160,000 to 165,000 words (nearer 160,000) and with proposed page (printed part) in size 6 1/2 x 3 3/4 inches will make from 380 to 400 pages. Added to these will be 20 pages of half-tone portraits of 100 pioneer Missionaries on special paper, and about 8 or 10 pages of zinc plates for printing on the same paper as the type--1/6., good ordinary book paper, making in all not to exceed 430 to 440 pages. I have the zinc plates, which will be loaned the publisher without cost; also nine pages of the half-tone portraits. This will leave to the publisher the cost of preparing seven full page half-tone plates (containing 113 heads or portraits) and 4 full page half-tone plates of subjects, other than portraits.

I send you a copy of the proposed title page. Also subject of the 21 chapters. Providentially the Home Mission xx Study Classes of the Church take for their subject (1908-1909) "Frontier Mission Work" and one of the ladies who has to do with the selection of the Study and reference books for the course, assures me that, if Dr. Stewart's book is printed during the summer, it will be placed in the list and advertised by them.

The Fleming H. Revell Company has expressed a wish to publish the work, but I wrote Dr. Stewart that I thought he could secure better terms by trying two or three standard firms, and suggested yours. Upon which he asked me to lay the case before you. Upon application he can loan you a portion of the Manuscript if you wish it. If you care to consider it, make him a proposition. His address is Rev. Robert L. Stewart, D.D., Lincoln University, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

I remember very pleasantly your treatment of my book on Alaska in 1880. By the way now that the book is practically out of print, I would be very glad to have the steel plate of myself which appears as the frontispiece of that book.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Review of the Report of Mr. Frank C. Churchill on the Condition Of the School and Reindeer Service in Alaska.

In the winter of 1904-05 the Hon. E. A. Hitchock, Secretary of the Interior, requested Congress for a small appropriation for the purpose of sending a special agent to inspect and report on the management of the school and reindeer service in Alaska. (Exhibit A.)

Congress declining to make an appropriation for this purpose, on March 30th, 1905, Dr. William T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Interior requesting that the Secretary should select and send to Alaska a special agent for the inspection of the Alaska work of the Bureau of Education, the expenses of said trip to be paid from the appropriation made by Congress for the "Education of Natives, Alaska, 1906". (See Exhibit B.)

As the Secretary had asked of Congress the opportunity for such an inspection, it was thought that possibly he was not wholly satisfied with the work of the Bureau of Education in Alaska and the Commissioner was more than willing to have him secure such information from his personal agent. But whether there was any such feeling or not on the part of the Secretary, the Commissioner of Education welcomed the proposed inspection. If there was mismanagement in Alaska, he wished to know of it. If there was no mismanagement, yet it was possible that the inspector could suggestimproved methods of carrying on work. If the latter had proved the case, the improved methods would have been adopted at once by the Bureau of Education, which has in all its dealings with Alaska sought with a single eye to secure the greatest efficiency in the work.

March 25, 1905.

Rev. H. G. Mendenhall, D. D.,
311 West 75th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Mendenhall:

Your kind invitation in behalf of the Presbyterian Union of New York City to be their guest on the evening of April 6th and make the opening prayer is accepted with thanks. Admiral Wadhams and Colonel Cook are both old friends of mine.

When the program is printed, please send me half a dozen copies if convenient.

Yours sincerely,

Sheldon Jackson
[illegible]
Washington, D. C.

[illegible] for the appointment [illegible] special [illegible] Mr. Frank C. Churchill, [illegible] Indian Inspector, [illegible] Indian Service, [illegible] 1905, [illegible] the results and [illegible]

[illegible]

As Indian Inspector Mr. Churchill received a salary of [illegible] or $2,500 per annum, with travelling expenses. As Special Agent in Alaska, he was given a salary of $771 per month, or $[illegible] and all travelling expenses, except subsistence, which latter [illegible] be paid by himself.

Mr. Churchill is reported to be a pleasant, capable and efficient officer.

[illegible] the letter of the President dated June 6, 1905, [illegible] was selected [illegible] . . . . on account of his peculiar [illegible] for the work to be required of him in Alaska" Mr. Churchill sailed from Seattle, Washington, about June 24th, 1905, [illegible] Nome, Alaska, July 3rd 1905. At Nome he joined the United States Revenue Cutter Thetis, and made the usual cruise of the Cutter [illegible] (St. Lawrence Island), Golofnin, Teller, Wales, [illegible] the Arctic Coast to Barrow and return [illegible]

The way being opened for the appointment of a special agent, the secretary selected Mr. Frank C. Churchill, an Indian inspector, who resigning his position in the Indian Service, was on June 3, 1905, appointed special agent to investigate the schools and reindeer service in Alaska.

As Indian inspector Mr. Churchill received a salary of $208.33 per month, or $2,500 per annum, with traveling expenses, as Special Agent to Alaska, he was given a salary of $751 per month, or $9,012 per annum, with traveling expenses, except subsistence, which latter was to be paid by himself.

Mr. Churchill is reported to be a pleasant, capable and efficient officer.

Mr. Hitchcock in a letter to the President dated June 6, 1906, writes, "The selection was made . . . on account of his peculiar fitness and adaptability for the work to be required of him in Alaska" Mr. Churchill sailed from Seattle, Washington, about June 24th, 1905, reaching Nome, Alaska, July 3rd 1905.. At Nome he joined the United States Revenue Cutter Thetis, and made the usual cruise of the Cutter from Nome to Gambell,(St. Lawrence Island), Golofnin, Teller, Wales, Deering, and along the Arctic Coast to Barrow and return to

Nome, Gambell, Unalaska and along the coast of the North Pacific Ocean to southeastern Alaska, reaching Seattle, Washington October 8, 1905, or 106 days, ninety-four of which were at sea leaving approximately 12 days for the inspection of schools and reindeer stations in Alaska.

He reached Alaska and landed at Nome, July 3, and left Alaska at Ketchikan October 5, eighty-three days of this time was on a steamer and twelve days on land.

That Mr. Churchill failed was due particularly to the fact that he ~~was~~ did not ~~given~~ take sufficient time.

That he did not make a full, complete and accurate report of the school and reindeer conditions in Alaska is not to his discredit. It was simply an impossibility for the most strenuous and able inspector to traverse nearly 8000 miles of the coast of Alaska, landing at various villages, with an hour or two at each place, and at the more important places a day or two and secure accurate information during the 95 days that he was in Alaska of which approximately 83 were spent on shipboard and 12 days on land.

To have secured the information he was sent to secure would have required at least a year in Alaska instead of 12 days.

In his printed report, Senate Document 483, 59th Congress, 1st Session, Mr. Churchill admits that his time was too short, "All my stops were necessarily brief and it was found to be a physical impossibility to reach all the points desired" Report p. 9. "It was found impossible to visit all the so-called reindeer stations, as already noted". (Report p. 42.) "For obvious reasons the work entrusted to me has been done hurriedly" (Report p. 65.)

It is a well known fact in experience that an able conscientious man who has been successful in his chosen line of work, when placed under different conditions does not necessarily succeed in a new work.

Mr. Churchill's trip to Alaska was in mid-summer, when the majority of the schools, that he was to investigate, were not in session and the children scattered with their parents to ~~the~~ their summer fishing stations, drying fish for winter use. There is no evidence in his report that he visited a single school. In some cases it seems that he did not avail himself of the opportunities of procuring information that was open to him. At Kotzebue where there was a school in session and a large reindeer herd he failed to accompany Captain Hamlet, Commander of the Revenue Cutter, Dr. William Hamilton, Assistant Agent of Education, W. T. Lopp, Superintendent of Schools and Reindeer Stations, in Northwest Alaska, Judge Lander and others who went ashore at that place. (Exhibit W 1)

~~At Deering where there was another Government school in session, although he went ashore he did not visit the school which was perhaps a quarter of a mile to one side distant from the boat landing.~~

The Revenue Cutter on which he travelled for days made a trip to Unalakleet where there is a large Government school and the largest reindeer herd in Alaska, but he remained at Nome while the vessel made a trip to Unalakleet and return. (Exhibit J. p.)

Although the Revenue Cutter visited Gambell, St.Lawrence Island twise and Mr. Churchill went ashore both times, yet the teacher testifies that Mr. Churchill only gave him 15 minutes (7-1/2 minutes each visit) in furnishing information concerning conditions at that most isolated station in Alaska. (Exhibit F. p. .)

Between the first and second visit of the Cutter to Gambell, the vessel had on board Seppilu, an Eskimo young man who had served a five years'apprentice as a herder, talks fair English and could have given Mr. Churchill much information, if he had questioned him. (Exhibit F. p. .)

While therefore, Mr. Churchill is not to blaime for his failure to accomplish his work in the few weeks he was in Alaska, yet he is to blame (1) for not remaining in Alaska as long as was necessary; (2) for not visiting such important places as Kotzebue and Unalakleet which he had the opportunity of doing; and (3) for making charges and casting suspicion upon worthy men, without fully investigating the correctness of the reports upon which his charges were based.

The answering of Mr. Churchill's charges against the policy and management of the Bureau of Education has been ably done by Dr. Wm. T. Harris, LL.D., late Commissioner of Education, and is bound up with Mr. Churchill's report Document No. 483. 49th Congress, 1st session, Pages 152-176. But unfortunately the title page of the pamphlet makes no allusion to the reply of Dr. Harris, and many who have read a portion o of Mr. Churchill's report have failed to see the clear and convincing reply of Doctor Harris .

As further information has been received from the field since Dr. Harris wrote his reply,and as the so-called mismanagement of Alaska schools and reindeer matters were largely laid upon me, it is proper that I should also make a reply.

Mrs. John H. Kilbuck, who has had 16 years experience in Mission work among the Eskimos of Alaska, in a letter to her father (Exhibit D, p.   ), thus characterizes the personal bias of the Report:

"Mr. Churchill's report is very hard on Dr. Jackson and unjustly so in many way. A very little thing in Mr. Churchill's report was his attack on the Missions and the missionaries . . . No Missions and nobody who have had any dealings with or under Dr. Jackson have been spared . . . . But Mr. Churchill is not accurate in his statements. . . . ~~I think that investigation by Churchill would bear investigation~~. A man in his position should not stoop to littleness or be influenced by tatlers who are only working for selfish ends."

SCHOOL BUILDINGS. Mr. Churchill in his report speaks of that portion of Alaska bordering on Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean, as "one treeless, frozen waste with less than one hundred days in a year, when out-of-door work can be carried on. In the latter section the only fuel or wood for building is that which drifts to its inhospitable shores from points many hundreds of miles away. * * * A timberless region where the cold is so intense, at once suggests novel economic questions for its inhabitants, notably to as to domiciles, food and its preparation and sufficient fuel to protect human life". Page 10.

Again he writes: "All supplies including coal and lumber must be taken from the States. * * * *

As now is well known there are no docks or harbors in these northwestern waters, and the lighterage or transfer from one ship to another is both expensive and dangerous, even were the ships to be had. There is an occasional year when no ships, not even the Revenue Cutters, can proceed to our most northern school". Report p. 28.

"Erecting buildings in northern Alaska is costly business; the materials have to be transported from the States in sailing ships, which rarely arrive so they can be put up the same year and it sometimes happens that carpenters going north on the first ship in the summer are compelled to winter in the Arctic". p. 21.

And yet Mr. Churchill complains of the cost of school buildings

(1) at Barrow $6,571.29. Wainwright $4,801.65; Point Hope $4,680.74; Kivalina $5,000, and Shishmaref $5,000.

In the spring of 1905, the Secretary of the Interior issued proposals for the erection of a combined school house and teacher's residence, under one roof, at different villages in southeastern and also Arctic Alaska. Prudent builders refused to bid on buildings in Arctic Alaska, contributors being unwilling to take the risks, and the Government was compelled to arrange to have said buildings erected by day labor.

In southeastern Alaska, where freight rates were cheap and saw mills near by, the bids ranged from $7,700 to $9,552.30, for buildings on the same plan of the Arctic buildings, which latter were erected by the Bureau of Education at a cost of from $5000 ~~$4,680.74~~ to $6,571.69.

The original limit of $4,000 placed upon the cost of several of the Arctic school buildings was based on the cost of the erection of the school house and teacher's residence at Wales in 1890. But since 1890 the cost of building has greatly increased. While, therefore, in several cases the limit of cost was exceeded, yet even then the buildings in the far north erected by the Bureau of Education with day labor, were cheaper than similar buildings erected by the Government under contract. And yet, Mr. Churchill intimates, that the school buildings erected by the Bureau of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, were either unnecessarily expensive in building or were not needed. (Churchill Report, p.13,49,50,51,and 52.)

Further reference will be made to these schools in a review of the conditions at the settlements where they are located.

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(1) Later, when all the accounts were received, it was found that the school houses at Barrow and Wainwright cost practically the same, $5867. each.

BARROW.

This is the northernmost settlement on the main land of the American Continent. Latitude 71° 27' North.

At the extreme northern end of the continent is a small village called by the natives Nuwuk, with a population of 108. Eight or ten miles south of Nuwuk at Cape Smythe is a village called Oot-ke-ah-ve with a population of 413. These two settlements, with a combined population of 521 by actual count, are popularly known as Barrow. Mr. Churchill reports the population as "about 200". (Report p. 47).

It has an arctic night lasting from November 19th to January 23d. The thermometer indicates from 20 to 60 below zero in the coldest weather. Winter is 9 months of the twelve. Ships visit there once a year, and some seasons can remain but a few hours on account of ice.

These natural conditions are to be taken into account in judging of the management of the Station.

At the village of Oot-ke-ah-ve in 1890 the Government entered into a contract with the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church to establish and maintain a school for the natives, the Government paying the Mission Board $2000 per annum towards the support of the school. This arrangement was continued until June 30, 1894. For the fiscal years ending June 30, 1895 and 1896 and 1897, the school was maintained by the

Mission without contract aid.

In August 1897 the Government sent its first teacher and assumed the care of the school, which continued to be held in the Presbyterian Mission building free of rent until 1904, when the Government erected buildings of its own.

With reference to the work of civilizing and educating the Eskimo at Barrow, Mr. Churchill asserts, (the italics are mine), "That expense of conducting this school has been very great, and as nearly as can be ascertained *the United States has paid the bills for the most part*---; yet the land and two of the three buildings are claimed by the Presbyterian Board". (Rept.p.13).

I was told that it is the common understanding that the Government contributed also a considerable part of the labor and material for the dwelling now occupied by the Superintendent while the Board claims the building by virtue of having paid $4,750.87". (Rept. p. 47).

The inaccuracy of Mr. Churchill's report will be seen when the books of the Bureau of Education show the expenditure at Barrow of $35708.16 and the books of the Presbyterian Mission Board $38,989.74. Equally incorrect was the information that the Government contributed "a considerable part of the labor and material for the dwelling". The Government contributed none for it.

If any part of the $1000 paid by the Government to the Mission Board March 24, 1890, "for the establishment of a new school at Point Barrow" (Sen.Doc.137, 55th Cong. 2d sess. p.75,) was expended by the Mission Board for building material, the material was lost in transitu. None of it was used in the Mission buildings which were erected in 1895.

For the years 1890-1894, the Mission contract school was taught in a room in the refuge stations.

In 1895 the Presbyterian Board of Missions erected a combined residence and school building without assistance from the Government with either money or labor.

From 1890 to June 30, 1904, in accordance with the policy of the Government to contract with various denominatoons for the Education of Natives the school at Barrow was conducted by the Presbyterian Mission Board.

From July 1894, when the contract system was given up[1] for ten years, the Government school was kept and the Government teacher housed free of rent in the Mission building until 1905, when the Government erected a combined school room and teacher;s residence of its own.

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[1] In 1894 the contract system of schools in Alaska was discontinued by the Commissioner of Education at my suggestion.

Mr. Churchill emphasizes again and again the fact that during the winter of 1904-'05, there were two teachers at Barrow each on a salary of $1500, while only one of them taught the school.

Mr. S. R. Sprigg was appointed teacher for Barrow, and Mr. J. H. Kilbuck for Wainwright, 100 miles distant. At Wainwright there was no residence or school building for the teacher, but a carpenter and material for the building was sent at the same time as the teacher, and it was desirable that the teacher should help the carpenter in building.

~~Further,~~ The teacher, expecting to use the building, has special reasons for watching that the work is properly done.

[illegible] further If the teacher is on the ground at the completion of the building, he can open school a year sooner than if the teacher remained in the States until he heard that the school house was completed.

If the summer of 1904 had proved an open one---free of ice in that section of the Arctic, both the Government buildings at Barrow and Wainwright would have been erected that season. As it was, the ice delayed the arrival of the building material so that it was too late to erect buildings that season at either place. Hence Mr. and Mrs. Kilbuck were compelled to seek shelter in the Mission buildings at Barrow with Mr. and Mrs. Spriggs and family, there being no other accommodations for [illegible] three hundred miles.

With the enforced presence of Mr. Kilbuck at Barrow, Mr. Spriggs was able to give more time to the erection of the Government school at Barrow, the care of sick natives, and the care of the Government reindeer, by asking Mr. Kilbuck to teach the school at Barrow until his own school would be ready for him. However, Mr. Spriggs assisted Mr. Kilbuck in the school through September, 1904, and in the following March taught the entire month while Mr. Kilbuck was at Wainwright looking after the lumber for his own school house.

On page 36 of his report, Mr. Churchill speaks of "the high esteem in which he holds the self-sacrificing missionaries and their families who voluntarily isolate themselves on the pitiless shores of Northern Alaska x x x " and then again and again in his report.

He accuses Mr. Spriggs of being "a very thrifty gentleman". (Rept. p. 48); (as if there was something wrong in being thrifty) and then creates the impression that he is thrifty by defrauding others. For instance that he secured a mail contract, employed natives to carry the mail and "only paid the natives in food supplies only a fractional part in value of what he received for the service." See Mr Spriggs letter (Exhibit C. p)

The condition was as follows: Barrow, was 650 miles from a post-office and usually (not always) received a mail once a year through the courtesy of the Commander of a U. S. Revenue Cutter. Mr. Spriggs naturally was anxious to hear from the outside world oftener, and when his friends influenced the Post Office Department to establish a post-office at Barrow, and advertisements were issued for bids for carrying the mail from Kotzebue Sound, 650 miles north of the Arctic Circle to Barrow (two round trips during the winter,) Mr. Spriggs bid in order to secure three mails a year. The public conceived this Arctic winter post route to be so perilous and uncertain that no other bid was made, and Mr.Spriggs received the contract at $750 for the round trip of 1300 miles, or $1500 for the two round trips. The cost of those two trips in cash value was $1309.14, leaving for Mr. Spriggs a net compensation of $190.86, provided the Government made no fine for not getting the mail through on schedule time. The $1309.14 was paid during the performance of the work to the individuals concerned. But the supplies were purchased in 1903. Then owing to the infrequency of the mail between Barrow and Washington and the necessary red tape and delays connected with Government business, Mr. Spriggs was out $1309.14 for about two years, until finally paid the $1500 by the Post Office Department.

The interest for two years at 6 per cent on the $1309.14 for supplies is $157.09. This subtracted from the $190.86, left, after paying the expenses of the two trips, gives $33.77. ? But there is another expense. The Government requires of a contractor for carrying the mail a bond, which on Mr. Spriggs' contract would be about $90.00. The account for carrying the Mail is as follows:

Expense of two round trips $1309.14; Interest on $1309.14 for two years at 6 per cent $157.09; Bond to the government for faithful performance of contract $90. Total $1556.23. Received for the same $1500. Loss $56.23.

The first trip was made with reindeer. But it was found that the round trip of 1300 miles over roadless plains without change of animals, in the limited time allowed by the Postoffice, was too much for the deer. Hence until reindeer relay stations should be established, subsequent trips were made with dogs, as wherever necessary fresh animals could be obtained at the native villages.

On page 48 of his report Mr. Churchill calls attention to Mr. Spriggs receiving $735 for lightering the supplies and building material of the Government and others from the Schooner Laura Madden, (which was under contract to land the goods on shore above high water mark,) and insinuates that Mr. Spriggs defrauded the natives whom he employed for lightering the freight. ~~The ship was under contract to land the building material and other supplies on shore above high water mark.~~ The ship was four miles off shore fast in the ice, and, according to the judgment of the Captain of the whaling vessels, was doomed to be sunk. She was already cracked and leaking and her pumps were kept at work day and night to keep her afloat. The master of the schooner tried to get the C. S. Whaling and Trading Company (the only business firm in the place) to lighter the supplies ashore for $5.00 per ton, but they refused to touch it at that price. But the report says (p. 49) "That skilled native workmen would gladly undertake the work of lightering in return for their food." Why then did not the Captain of the Schooner employ them himself? The fact that he did not, shows that they were unwilling to undertake it themselves. In this emergency Mr. Spriggs, ~~the only white man in the place~~, (he was not and did not [illegible] do it) ~~[illegible]~~ undertook the dangerous task of lightering over and through the ice from the ship to the shore.

Two days later the ship worked through the ice within half a mile off shore, yet the work was [redacted] so hurried that before it was done the ice loosened and the schooner put to sea for safety with a portion of the freight still on board.

The freight had to be moved from the schooner to the shore. Then up a high cliff to be above the reach of high water. In 1890 - a year's supply of coal for the long arctic winter, was got on shore from the ship too late in the day to remove it to the warehouse. During the night an arctic storm set in and washed the coal out to sea.

If Mr. Spriggs had held back and allowed the supplies to go to the bottom of the ocean, or carried off to sea he would have been blamed for not saving them. He did what he could. He undertook the saving of the property, and paid the native workmen what he considered right and just. When payment was made each workman was asked if he was satisfied with the payment, and with the exception of one or two (drones) they expressed themselves as satisfied. The fact that the white traders at the Whaling Station "saw no money" in lightering the goods ashore, makes it probable that Mr. Spriggs made no money either. (Exhibit K. p ...)

On page 26, of Mr. Churchill's report reference is made to a girl of 12 years of age, "suffering untold agony from a dislocated hip and a broken leg", and the statement is made, "that real love of the human race could be exemplified in caring for that child quite as effectually as by trying to teach the moral law to her pagan parents". The impression conveyed by the report is, that Mr. Spriggs neglected her, and others similarly situated. The facts of the case are far otherwise. The girl had a disjointed hip caused indirectly by tuberculosis of the femur. Dr. Marsh, the medical missionary of the Presbyterian Church at that station, while considering the case hopeless, yet did what he could to relieve her suffering. Upon the arrival of the U. S. Revenue Cutter the case was brought to the attention of the surgeon of the vessel. In attempting to set it, the ship surgeon broke the already diseased and fragile bone. After both surgeons left the place, Mr. & Mrs. Spriggs did all they could to allay her suffering and tempt her appretite for the six months she lived.

This was only one of many cases of relief furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Spriggs from their personal supplies. (Exhibit C. p...)

It was of daily occurrence.

On page 142 of the Churchill report it is said that Mr. Spriggs gets freight for $25 a ton. This statement leads to a false conclusion. Mr. Spriggs had at that time been at Barrow seven years, and the freight rates for two years each were $25; two years each $35; and three years each $40. (Exhibit C. p...)

On page 49 of the report Mr. Churchill makes the statement "That Mr. Spriggs' income last year was $3,750, out of which he distributed a few supplies as noted, the exact value of which is unknown." Suppose the statement to be correct: the salary would not be extravagant under the circumstances.

In addition to the support of his own family, Mr. Spriggs furnished medicine as far as possible to a population of 500 people, the larger number of whom were diseased and daily fed from his own supplies the very destitute, and they were many. His help for those for whom the government had made no provision, approximated over $500 a year.

Freight on provisions, fuel, and other supplies for the previous seven years averaging $34.28 per ton annually. The long arctic night of 2½ months, and winter of practically nine months, adds greatly to the fuel and lighting expenses. Then there was the work of caring for two villages ten miles apart, he was acting physician and relief-furnisher, (from his personal supplies) to five hundred people, he was missionary, teacher, and counsellor in family and business matters, and superintendent of the Government reindeer herd. Where could a business man, as a business proposition, be found who would undertake the work, locate his family in a community 350 miles north of the Arctic Circle, where they would be the only white family within hundreds of miles, for a salary of $3,750? And why should a missionary be considered grasping if he should receive such a salary?

Certainly the Honorable the Secretary of the Interior did not consider the salary too large. For, when he concluded to send an inspector to Alaska he chose one, who as inspector in California, Montana, or other sections, received a salary of $208.33 per month, with travelling expenses $3.00 per day for subsistence while on duty, or a salary including subsistence of $300 per month, but presumably because the hardships and danger, even in the summer season, were so much greater in Alaska the Secretary raised his salary from $300 per month to $750 per month, or at the rate of $9,000 per annum.

But let us consider the correctness of the statement that Mr. Spriggs has had an income of $3,750. ~~While a Government teacher~~ ~~[illegible] income made up as follows:~~

Mr. Churchill's report foots it up as follows:

Salary	$1500.00;
Mail contract	$1500.00;
Lightering freight	$ 750.00,
total	$3750.00.

And the impression is left that Mr. Spriggs has that income for himself. But let us examine the figures. The salary $1500.00 is less $500 provisions and medicines furnished sick and indigent natives.

Mail contract $1500, less expenses $1556.23, a loss of $56.23.

Lightering freight no profit. Consequently, Mr. Churchill's reported income of $3750 dwindles to about $1000.

The same is probably true in the lightering of the schooner, there was no profit made. Consequently, Mr. Spriggs' income was practically $1000, and not $3750 as alleged in the report.

On page 39 of his printed report Mr. Churchill says: "The obstables in the way of keeping in touch with the Eskimo district, where the deer are held, are many and various, and the delay or miscarriage of an important official letter at a connecting point with the United States Revenue Cutter might mean to the school teacher or reindeer superintendent a whole year's service entirely in the dark as to what was expected of him." And yet Mr. Churchill complains (Report page 114) because the Rev. Mr. Spriggs of Barrow, who was transferred April 1st, 1905, from the service of the Government to that of the Presbyterian Mission Board, and yet on August 1st, four months later, had not heard of the transfer. Of course he had not heard for the simple reason that there had been no mail received at Barrow from New York after April 1st. It is not certain that the notice of his appointment by the Mission Board even reached him on August 1st by the Revenue Cutter.

Even if it had arrived at Barrow there was but a very slight probability that it was read until after the departure of the Cutter.

Upon the arrival of the Cutter the ice conditions are such that the vessel may remain a day, or only an hour or two. A year's mail is landed at the Mission house, but with it comes the school and reindeer Inspector, who has many questions to ask and a year,s business to review; there is no time to open the mail, and ofter before that is an opportunity to open the mail, the wind shifts, the ice pack moves landward, and the shrill whistle of the steamer calls all aboard. After the departure of the ship and the housing of the supplies from the beach, then the mail is opened.

After the departure of Dr. Marsh, the Missionary from Barrow in 1901, a correspondence was opened with the Presbyterian Mission Board to appoint the Rev. Mr. Spriggs Missionary, and then the Government would send another to Barrow as teacher. The most convenient time for the change of relations was left with the Mission Board. Although Mr. Spriggs did not hear of the change for months, yet it made no difference with the salary---the salary from the Government closed March 31st, 1905, and that from the Mission Board commenced April 1st, 1905. [illegible]

F/ ~~A somewhat similar care was that of Brig-General Frederick Funston, U.S.A., resulting from want of mail communication, who at the time was an employe in the Agricultural Department. In 1892 he was sent on official business to Alaska, beyond the reach of the mails. After an absence of a year or more in the wilderness, he was dropped from the rolls of the Department. In 1894 I met him at St. Michael, Alaska, returning to Washington, not knowing that he had been removed months before.~~

[illegible] Wainwright*

On pages 49 and 50 of the report, Mr. Churchill writes that "If, in place of the new school house at Wainwright, a few hundred spruce poles, of which there are millions in southeastern Alaska, had been conveyed to the natives to be used in the construction of their Oomiaks, or skinboats, the real benefits accruing to the people would have been much greater than can be hoped for for some time to come from the building of this new school house." "I inspected this

*See Exhibit D. for....

school house and found no fixtures or appliances with the exception of one stove with pipe."

When a school house is ordered in Arctic Alaska, patent desks are not usually sent the first season, as there is no place to store them while the house is building, and the native children do not feel the need of them as they have no seats in their homes.

The station at Wainwright was established for the security of the one at Barrow, 100 miles farther north. Every few years the ice prevents the supply ship from reaching Barrow, and it was found necessary to provide a place where supplies and mail for Barrow could be landed when unable to reach Barrow. From Wainwright supplies can be freighted to Barrow with dog or reindeer teams.

In 1905 a year's supplies of provisions and the mail that had accumulated [illegible] for twelve months for Point Barrow, reached "Wainwright but there being no place in which they could be stored at Wainwright, the ship not being able to reach Barrow on account of the ice, the year's supplies and mails were carried back to San Francisco, causing much suffering. [illegible] Churchill calls attention (pa. 49) to the seeming discrepancy in the cost of the school buildings at Barrow and Wainwright. At the time of his visit the reports of Expenditures were not all in. Later accounts show that the two buildings cost substantially the same price.

Instead of the six pupils mentioned in the report (page 49) the total enrollment was 47 and the average attendance 27 for the school year of 1905-6. ([illegible])

On page 52, Mr. Churchill reports with reference to [illegible]

"After a personal inspection nothing was seen or heard to warrant the establishment of a school at this place. There is no village, and the only natives found were "two deermen and their families living in tents." And yet, Mr. Dana Thomas, the Friends Missionary at Kotzebue, who had personally visited the place and preached to the natives, writes " . . . . there were 14 native houses at the school there, or near enough to attend school . . . there was certainly a native population above 100, nearer I should say to 150" . (Exhibit [illegible], p.). In less than two months after Mr. Churchill's visit to Kivalina, Mrs. Walton opened school with an enrollment the first month (Sept. 1905) of 34, and average attendanc of 30. The enrollment for the first year was 71, and average attendance 30. When mr. Churchill was at that point the native population were inland drying fish for the winter. They returned to their homes in time to place the children in school at the opening in September. However the 14 houses were there at the time of Mr. Churchill's visit.

Mr. Churchill further reports that Mrs . Walton, the teacher, was on a salary of $50 a month, with nothing to do until the building should be erected. He could have learned from the Agent of the Bureau, who was with him on the ship, that her salary did not commence until the opening of the school.

Kotzebue (See Sup't 29. X. p

On page 50 the report makes an attack on Mr. Dana Thomas, missionary of the Friends Yearly Meeting of Southern California, stating that he is "Postmaster, U.S. Commissioner, merchant, and superintendent". Supposing he was. He did not receive any pay from the Government for these several offices, except as postmaster he was entitled to the value of the postage stamps canceled at his office.

Although Kotzebue has an important herd of reindeer and a public school in session with a total enrolment of 145 and average daily attendance of 33, for the year, Mr. Churchill did not visit it During the month of August 1905, at the time Mr. Churchill was anchored in the neighborhood the school was in session with a monthly enrolment of 73 and a monthly average attendance of 38. It was probably the only school in session that Mr. Churchill

had an opportunity of visiting on his trip to Alaska, and yet he declined to accompany a party of officers and others who went ashore from the ship. (Exhibit [illegible] and N. A.)
Shishmaref

On page 52 the report intimates that Shishmaref was not worth landing at as there was "nothing to be seen except a few native huts and a pile of lumber for the new school house". And yet when school was opened in the new building October 1906, the average attendance for 8 months of the school year was 39. Among the pupils were several of the Independent Herders.
[illegible]

Concerning Teller Reindeer Station and the work of Mr. Brevig, Report pages 40, 55-57 and 74, Mr. Churchill was led into many misstatements, (just as he was in his report on the Rev. Mr. Spriggs and the conditions at Barrow) by accepting the reports of informants without investigating for himself. The Station was founded by myself in July 1892. In order to secure a more central location the herd at Teller was driven during the winter of 1897-8 300 miles eastward to a new station located a few miles inland from Norton Sound. And in the fall of 1898, with the approval of the Commissioner of Education, I removed the headquarters from Teller to the new station named Eaton, in honor of General John Eaton, ex-Commissioner of Education. The building at Teller was dismantled. The window sash, inside doors, furniture, and other movable objects were sent to Eaton. The vacant window spaces were boarded up and the outside doors nailed up. The largest and most central station has since 1898 been at Eaton or Unalakleet.

In 1900 Teller Station was reopened by the Rev. Tolef L. Brevig, in behalf of the "Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod of

Mr. Brevig came to Alaska in 1894 as teacher of the Government school, and has with his family resided in Alaska much of the time (except from the fall of 1898 to spring of 1900, and from [illegible] to [illegible] 1905, with the exception of two months in 1904). He has during all these thirteen years (even when on a vacation in the States) been practically connected with the reindeer enterprise, either for the Government or the Norwegian Mission. Circumstances have placed me at his station for weeks at a time. And by personal observation on these long visits and by being the recipient of his official correspondence with the Government during these years, I have had unusual opportunities of judging the man and his work. During these thirteen years no man connected with the reindeer work in Alaska has stood higher at the United States Bureau of Education than Mr. Brevig. I have found no one more efficient in his [illegible] or safer in his judgment of the [illegible] and conduct of the reindeer service. If he had been so situated that he could have given his whole time to inspecting the herds, he would probably have been appointed the Alaska Superintendent of the Reindeer Service.

When in the epidemic of 1900, the Eskimos were dying by the hundreds and the living fled from their homes in terror, leaving the remains of their friends uncared for to be eaten by dogs, he spent weeks and months in nursing the sick, burying the dead, and caring for the orphaned children. When at the first neither the Government nor the Alaska Society in the States were ready to [illegible] [illegible] his own family on short allowance [illegible] [illegible] and for their children [illegible] the old dismantled government building repaired at the expense of his Church became too small to receive further orphans, he procured and erected in the door yard tents for their shelter. Though a poor man himself yet such was his consecration to the welfare of the Eskimo that for three years he expended his salary received from the Government and $600 besides in their relief. (Exhibit-4. p)

GAMBELL, ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND.

On pages 59, 60, 73, 74, 84, 87, 88, 89, and 137, of this report Mr. Churchill returns again and again to attacks on the condition of things at Gambell, St. Lawrence Island. The severest attacks of the report are on Barrow and Gambell, the two most isolated, desolate and difficult fields in Alaska. For years after they were occupied, the heroic and self-denying Missionaries, in constant peril of their lives (especially at Gambell) received mail and supplies from the outside world but once a year. The attacks of Mr. Churchill manifest a special animus against the Presbyterian Church, which the authorities of the Church have answered. (Exhibit N . p---)

The history of Gambell is as follows: In 1889, the United States Naval vessel THETIS, (now a Revenue Cutter), Lieutenant Commander Chas H. Stockton, U.S.N., commanding, made a cruise along the Arctic Coast of Alaska to Barrow, and upon his return made a report to the Secretary of the Navy, among other things, calling the attention of the Government to the need of schools in those northern regions for the natives. That portion of his report bearing upon the education of the natives was transmitted through the Secretary of the Interior to the Commissioner of Education.

At that time it was the policy of the Government in establishing schools among Indians and other native peoples, to contract with some responsible Mission Society for erecting the buildings, providing teachers, books, etc. The places designated by Commander Stockton as needing schools, were Wales, Point Hope, and Barrow, and I was sent by the Commissioner of Education to confer with the Mission Societies of the leading denominations, with reference to opening schools at these places.

I soon found that it was not a question which of the denominations to select, but of finding a denomination willing to accept. I visited the Mission officers of the Moravian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregationalist, and Presbyterian Churches in vain. At the time their treasuries were empty, and they were not ready to undertake such desperate enterprises. The only Church that responded was the Episcopal, which was willing to try a school at Point Hope, on the suggestion of Commodore Stockton, who was of that communion.

When the organized agencies of the Church failed me, I had recourse to individuals and secured a pledge from Mrs Elliott F. Shepard of New York that if the Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church would undertake the oversight of the school at Barrow, she would furnish the funds. In the same way I secured $2000 from the Congregational Church at Southport, Connecticut, which I truned over to the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church for a school at Cape prince of Wales. And contracts were made by the U. S. Bureau of Education with the Episcopal Church for Point Hope; with the Presbyterian Church for Point Barrow, and with the Congregational Church for Cape Prince of Wales, giving each of the above named churches "for establishing a new school" a subsidy of $1000.

The proposed establishment of the Mission contract schools by the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Congregationalists among the Eskimos of the far North, attracted much attention among the churches of the United States. And in the spring of 1890 I received a letter dated April 11th, 1890, from Right Rev. Wm. R. Nicholson, Bishop of New York and Philadelphia Synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church, stating that their foreign Missionary Society would like to enter the work in Alaska and asking me to suggest a suitable place, and give them all the necessary information. As I was on the eve of starting for Alaska to establish the Mission contract schools at Barrow, Hope and Wales, I replied that there were a number of places that ought to be occupied and that upon my return to Washington I coul probably give more definite information ~~of localities, size, etc~~ of other places needing schools

On July 10, 1890 the Rev. N. B. Hoffman, D.D. of the Missionary Society of the Reformed Episcopal Church wrote requesting me to obtain as much information as possible as to location, needs and character of such place as I might suggest,; the preliminary steps to be taken; the cost of outfit; buildings, &c. --- together with cost of living, the language to be spoken, etc. This letter reached me October 1st.

While at work in the North I had the opportunity of visiting the Eskimo village on the extreme Northwest point of St. Lawrence Islan Bering Sea, and was impressed with the need of a school at that point. Upon my return to Washington, November 11th, 1890, I reported to Dr. Hoffman of the Reformed Episcopal Church, that St. Laerence Island, as a suitable and needy place for a Mission.

Arrangements were made for me to meet a number of their leading Ministers in conference at Philadelphia on November 20, 1890. Also their Ladies Missionary Society, December 16th, and give a public address in their church at Philadelphia, on February 25, 1891, which was done. As a result of these meetings Miss H. S. Benson, one of their wealthy ladies gave $2,000 towards the establishment of a Mission on St.Lawrence Island, of the Reformed Episcopal Church. And the Missionary Society voted to establish the Mission , the Government giving them $1,300 to aid in establishing the school.

During the spring of 1891 the Mission authorities of the Reformed Episcopal Church corresponded with the Alaska Commercial Company and Capt. J. N. Knowles (who had large business interests in Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean) of San Francisco,with reference to the erection of th Mission buildings on St.Lawrence Island. The price asked by those firms was so high that the Society appealed to me to help them.

This was done by my interesting in the enterprise the Rev.Wm.C.Pond, D.D.,a prominent Congregational Clergyman of San Francisco, who had become enlisted in the Eskimos through the establishment of the Congregational Mission at Cape Prince of Wales in the summer of 1890.

He undertook and in the face of many unexpected difficulties succeeded in chartering a schooner, purchased building materials and supplies, selected and employed a carpenter, looked after the insuranc of the freight, and arranged for a special sailing permit from the Custom Office.

The Schooner carried freight both for the Government and the Missions at Barrow, Point Hope, Wales, and St. Lawrence Island. The bill for the freight and materials for the Presbyterian Mission for Point Barrow, $1,000, was sent to and paid by Mr. O.D.Eaton of New York, Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. A bill for freight for Wales was sent to and paid by the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church, and a bill for freight and materials to St.Lawrence Island of $2,300 was sent to and paid by the Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Reformed Episcopal Church at Philadelphia. The school house and teacher's residence at St.Lawrence Island in 1891 was built wholly by the carpenter employed and paid for by the Reformed Episcopal Church, and cost $3000.

With the Mission buildings arranged for, the Society made earnes efforts to secure a Missionary. Several persons offered themselves, bu as they learned of the hardships and danger to life[1] connected with the position, one after another dropped out and withdrew.

About the same time some of the supporters of the Mission began to feel that it was a mistake to undertake so dangerous a mission. Between the dissatisfaction in the Church, and the difficulty of securing a suitable missionary, the Society concluded to give up the undertaking and notified the Commissioner of Education that they were unwilling to contract further with the Government to carry on the school

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[1] On Aug. 19, 1893, Mr. H. R. Thornton, Congregational Missionary at Wales, north of St.Lawrence Island, was murdered by three of his school boys.

Feeling that after the refusal of the several Missionary Societies two years before to take up work among the Eskimos in Alaska, it was useless to apply to them, I again sought the assistance of individuals and secured from Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard of New York and Mrs. William Thaw of Pittsburg each $1000. With this $2000 I bought [illegible] the Mission buildings on St. Lawrence Island from the Reformed Episcopal Church. As Mrs. Thaw and Mrs. F. Shepard were members of the Presbyterian Church, the Mission buildings were deeded by the Reformed Episcopal Church to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

Upon coming into possession of the buildings at St. Lawrence Island the Secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions made earnest efforts to find a suitable Missionary but in vain, until 1894, when I found and secured for the Presbyterian Mission, Professor and Mrs. V. C. Gambell, of [illegible] ~~visiting~~ Morning Sun, Iowa, where he was principal of the Public School. Prof. Gambell was appointed by the Presbyterian Board as Missionary and teacher at St. Lawrence Island.

In the meantime the policy of contracting with the Churches was discontinued, the Bureau of Education taking the teachers of the Mission Schools into the employ of the Bureau of Education as teacher of the Government Public Schools. Under this arrangement the Government teachers continued to hold religious services on Sunday and outside of school hours, during the week, until such times as the Missionary Society in charge of the village could find and forward missionaries to relieve the teacher.

As isolated and inaccessible villages of wild native people like St. Lawrence Island should at least have two American families when Prof. Gambell was transferred to the Government, the Presbyterian Board commenced a search for another family to send there and the search has not been given up. At different times men have promised to go, and then when the time to go came changed their minds. After the disappointment of years the Board of Missions has now appointed Mrs. Edgar O. Campbell, wife of the Government teacher, as the Missionary of the Church at that place.

On pages 87, 88, 112 and 137, of the report, Mr. Churchill rings the changes on an "imaginary Mission" at St. Lawrence Island. But the history of the case shows that in 1890 the Reformed Episcopal Church erected mission buildings on the Islands; that in Mat 1893, the Reformed Episcopal Church sold their buildings to the Presbyterian Church, who took possession and in 1894 sent their first missionary (Prof. Gambell). Owing to unusual difficulties and changes, the Church has not been able to keep missionaries continuously on the Island; but it has not abandoned the Mission.

In addition to the $2,000 paid the Reformed Episcopal Church, May 5, 1893 for the Mission buildings on St. Lawrence Island, the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions expended on that Mission as follows: In 1894-5, $1939.40; in 1895-6, $814.77; in 1896-7, $289; in 1897-8, $421.23; in 1898-9, $73. or $5,540 in all.

More than that the public school teachers who have been sent to the Island by the Government have been dependent upon the Presbyterian Missionary Society both for a school room and a residence for themselves, for the use of which the Missionary Society has made no charge either to the teachers or the Government.

A Mission that has cost the Presbyterian Church $5,540 between

1893 and 1899, and has furnished public school teachers, a school room and residence, and the natives a small hospital and dispensary from 1894 to date (12 years), is surely something more substantial than an "imaginary mission".

The attention of the reader is called to Dr. Campbell's official reply . (Exhibit To p—) Unalakleet

Unalakleet, the location of one of the largest schools and largest reindeer herds in Alaska, Mr. Churchill did not visit, although the Cutter BEAR on which he was travelling, made a special trip from Nome to Unalakleet and return, Mr. Churchill remained at Nome. Through the labors of Rev. Axel E. Karlson and his associates, the natives at Unalakleet have made greater progress than any other native Eskimo village in Alaska. Sitka (Exhibit To p—)

~~[illegible]~~ On page 31 of his report Mr. Churchill writes, "The Presbyterian Board has here a boarding school with from 100 to 150 pupils and for several years this school received from the Government more or less financial aid, and in some years as much as $15000." This statement is misleading. Of the six years during which the Government contracted with the Presbyterian Missionary Society for conducting the school, there was not "some years" but only one year that as much as $15000 was received and that year (1889-90) it was $18000 and not $15000.

The average yearly aid given by the Government at Sitka during the six contract years for conducting a boarding school with an average attendance of 151 pupils and teaching them not only the usual studies taught in school, but also giving them 3 hours daily of manual instruction in carpentry, house building, furniture making boat building, coopering, shoe-making, cooking, sewing, cutting, making and mending of garments, knitting, washing, ironing, and house keeping, was $9,858.33. This is a much smaller sum per pupil than was paid by the Government for similar work in the Indian Contract Schools outside of Alaska during the same years. ~~The Presbyterian training school at Sitka has enrolled a much larger number of natives than any half dozen other schools in Alaska.~~

On page 26 of the report Mr. Churchill recommends the removal of the Hon. Wm. A. Kelly, District Superintendent of Schools for Southern and South East Alaska, and the appointment of a younger man, who will act more impartially independent of personal or party alliances.

The citizens of Alaska, who are acquainted with Mr. Kelly and have watched his work, if called upon, would declare with great unanimity, their complete confidence in his efficiency and impartiality. Mr. Kelly is the only superintendent of schools in Alaska that has had a normal school training. Before going to Alaska he was elected three successive terms as a County Superintendent of Schools in Pennsylvania. During his service in Alaska, when at one time he felt the need of rest from school duties he was appointed by the President as United States Commissioner at Wrangell, Alaska

SECTARIANISM.

Mr. Churchill on page 15 of his report writes: "That there may be no mistakes, it should at once be put down emphatically that nearly every color of religions is represented in some ~~in~~ of the schools or missions in Alaska. Sectarianism in the school work has been prominent from the first and it has resulted in creating denominational controversies or jealousies here and there".

If Mr. Churchill means that nearly every school in Alaska has the influence of some one denomination it is true, as in the majority of cases there is but one denomination at work in the community where the school is located, and the children are under the same religious influences both in the school room and in their homes. Hence in the larger number of schools 26 out of a total number of 34 there was but one denomination at work and hence no room for sectarianism.

When I first commenced schools in Alaska in 1877, Sitka was the only place in all Alaska where there was even two colors of religious faith (not counting the paganism of the natives), the Finnish Lutheran and the Orthodox Greek Church. The Finnish Lutheran was for the Russian Finns of that faith, and was confined to Sitka. So far as I know the Finnish church made no effort to convert or influence the natives.

On the other hand the Russian Orthodox Church had made some attempt to reach the natives and had secured some influence over a portion of the native population at Sitka, but for years previous to my first visit had given them no schools. The Russian Church also had a mission to the natives at St. Michael on Norton Sound, at Nushagak on Bristol Bay, and at each of the two seal islands in Bering Sea. In addition to the above six isolated stations, there was a complete chain of stations on the Aleutian Islands, on the coast of the Alaska Peninsula, and along the coast of the North Pacific Ocean from Unalaska to Prince William Sound.

At these latter Missions from Attou Island to Prince William Sound the entire native population had come under the influence of the Russian Church.

When I commenced the establishment of schools in Alaska the entire native population, with the exception of the few under the influence of the Russian Church, was pagan.

In order that these pagans should not be distracted and puzzled by the non-essential differences of Christendom in the advent of schools among them in 1880, I secured the calling at the Methodist Book Rooms, New York City, of a conference of the Secretaries of a few of the leading Missionary Societies of the United States. At this conference a tacit understanding was reached that except for very special reasons, no two denominations of Christians would try to locate in the same native village, and thus forestall even the appearance of sectarianism. The only general exception to this arrangement were the few villages occupied by the Russian Church. As they at the time maintained no English schools of their own, the Baptist denomination was justified in locating at Kadiak, and Afognak the Methodist at Unalaska, and the Moravians at Nushagak.

The Conference resulted in South Eastern Alaska being considered the special field of the Presbyterians, (they having established five schools in that region, previous to the holding of the Conference). The Baptist went six hundred miles west of the Presbyterians, and selected Kadiak, Cook's Inlet, Prince William Sound, and vicinity, as their special field; the Methodists went six hundred miles west of the Baptists, establishing the centre of their work at Unalaska and Unga.

The Moravians took for their field of operations the nativ in the vallies of the Nushagak, Tokiak and Kuskokwim Rivers, miles to the north east of the Methodists; the Swedish Evangelical Union Missionary Society located on the north eastern shores of Bering Sea at Unalakleet and Golovin 300 hundred miles from the Moravians. They also have a mission at Yakutat at the bast of Mount St. Elias; the "Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North America" established a mission at Teller Reindeer Station, 160 miles west of the Missions of the Swedish Evangelical Union; the Congregationalists took charge of the region around Cape Prince of Wales, 60 miles west of the norwegians, The friends yearly Meeting of California passing 300 miles Northeast of the Congregationalists, established missions at Kotzebue, Deering, and Kivilina on the coast of the Arctic Ocean and at Shungnak, some 200 to 300 miles up the Kobuk River. Also Missions at Douglass and Kake, in Southeast Alaska. As the Missionaries of the Church of England had frequently visited the native villages on the Yukon and familiarized the natives with the liturgy of the Church of England the valley of that great stream was set apart for the work of the Episcopal Church of the United States. The Roman Catholics have their principal work for the natives also on the Yukon river, but at different villages from those occupied by the Episcopalians.

By this arrangement there was, as a general rule, but one church in a native village, and which ever denomination occupied the village gave religious coloring to the people of that village.

So that, while it is true that various denominations of Christians were engaged in school work in some part of Alaska, the inference conveyed by Mr. Churchill's report that two or more churche were generally located in the same village, giving rise to sectarian differences is not true.

During the year of Mr. Churchill's visit to Alaska, the Bureau of Education had 35 schools under its care in 34 villages or native settlements. In 26 of these villages there was but one religious church influence in each.

Thus it will be recognized that it is not true that "sectarianism" has been prominent in school work from the first.

~~[illegible] to have teachers in sympathy with the Mission~~

But while sectarianism has been uniformly discountenanced, moral and religious instruction has always been encouraged, for a complete well-rounded education requires both secular and religious instruction. In civilized communities secular instruction is largely given by the State, and religious instruction by Christian parents, Sabbath schools and churches. Among barbarians the latter influences are wholly wanting, and it becomes necessary for the State to either provide the religious instruction themselves or cooperate with the churches. This was the foundation of President Grant's policy of dealing with the education of the Indians and their uplift towards citizenship. When schools were first established in Alaska, it was by the Mission Societies, and of course, religious instruction was given side by side with secular and industrial. When, in 1884, Congress provided schools for Alaska, it was at the time the settled policy of the Government to place the education of Indian and native peoples into the hands of the various churches, for the very purpose of securing religious instruction along with secular and industrial--the harmonious training of the heart, the mind and the body, the same policy was continued.

Accordingly the Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in the establishment of schools in Alaska in 1885 contracted with the Moravian, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Swedish Evangelical Union, Congregational and Roman Catholic Churches, these several churches at the time being the only religious influence in the villages they occupied and, with the exception of the three villages of Sitka, Unalaska and Nushagak, there was but one church in a village.

In 1894 the policy of contracting with the churches was discontinued. This created a new problem. At many of the native villages the family of the Government teacher and the families of the Missionaries were the only white persons in the community. They were dependent upon each other for society, for help in case of sickness or accident, and especially for success in their respective work Let the teacher refrain from attending church services, creating the impression that the church was of little value, or disregard Sunday by hunting, fishing, or ball playing and the Missionaries'work and usefulness in that community is undone. Or, on the other hand, let the Missionery speak slightingly of the teacher or fail to use his influence to secure a full attendance of the children at school, and the teacher's work will be crippled.

The interests of the Government as well as that of the Mission requires the fullest cooperation between the two. Such cooperation is best secured if the Government teacher and Missionary are members of the same denomination.

Hence it was an act of wisdom and practical common sense for the

Commissioner of Education to ask the authorities of the only Church at work in a native village to recommend a teacher for the Government school in that village. If the teacher so recommended furnishes the Commissioner with the evidences of his ability and aptness to teach he or she was usually appointed by the Bureau of Education. If the person recommended does not give evidence of being a successful teacher he is not appointed.

The recommendation of a teacher by church authorities give them no control over the teacher. He is responsible for his acts, only to the Commissioner of Education who employs him.

With harmony of views between teacher and missionary each proves helpful to the other in their separate activities.

This plan has avoided much friction, prevented sectarianism, and greatly promoted the success of the Government schools in Alaska

In view of the above, the charge that "sectarianism in school work has been prominent from the first" (Report p. 13), is not only ungracious but untrue; and I challenge any one to prove that I discriminated against the
Congregationalist, Methodist, Baptist, Moravian, Episcopalian,
Russian Orthodox Church,
Roman Catholic, or in favor of the Presbyterian.

With regard to the importance of teachers, who have had a full medical course, the Bureau of Education has always employed them.

Seven such teachers have been employed in the past, and more would have been employed if they could have been secured.

On pages 116 and 133 Mr. Churchill's report represents certain vessels as operated by the Bureau of Education. This is not true. They had on board Government freight but were operated by S. Foster & Co. who were transporting said freight.

LOANING REINDEER TO MISSION.

Loaning Reindeer to Mission Stations.

Opposition to the loan of reindeer forms an important feature of Mr. Churchill's report. This has been clearly answered by Dr. Wm. T. Harris. (see Churchill Report page 162).

In addition to what Dr. Harris has written with regard to the wisdom and economy of loaning reindeer to the missionary stations in Alaska, it can be added that such a course was expressly directed by Congress.

The 59th Congress, 1st session, under a provision of the Act of June 30, 1906, (34 Statutes, 730) directed that "all reindeer owned by the United States in Alaska shall as soon as practicable be turned over to the Missions in Alaska to be held and used by them under such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe"

The question arising as to the intent of the law, the Honorable the Secretary of the Interior referred it [illegible] to the Assistant Attorney General of the Department of the Interior for an opinion.

Under date of January 9th, 1907, the Assistant Attorney General replies to the Secretary of the Interior:- Exhibit

"There would not seem to be room for difference of opinion as to the meaning of this statute. It in plain terms directs that all reindeer owned by the United States in Alaska shall be turned over to the Alaskan missions, ~~and no where provides that the natives shall have any part or parcel thereof~~. x x x

A report by Frank C. Churchill, December 11, 1905, to the Secretary of the Interior, upon the management of the reindeer service in the district of Alaska, tends to show that the holding of reindeer by missions in Alaska is not for the best interests of the natives, but this is a question of policy which the Congress of the United States in the rightful exercise of its powers has determined adversely to said report and presumably after a full investigation of the subjec x x x" Exhibit R Page ______ This opinion of Assistant Attorney general, F. L. Campbell, was approved by E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, on January 9, 1907.

The above letter brings out the fact that Congress, with Mr. Churchill's unfavorable report before it, endorsed the policy of loaning reindeer to the Mission Stations and to the natives largely through the Missions.

Again at its 2nd session on March 4th, 1907, (34 Stat.1338) the 59th Congress directed that "all reindeer owned by the United States shall as soon as practicable be turned over to Missions or natives of Alaska, to be held and used by them under such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe. x x x x "

This latter action enlarges the powers of the Secretary of the Interior and allows the Secretary to provide reindeer directly to the natives or through the Mission Stations or both ways. At the same time it reiterates the policy of loaning deer to the Mission Stations.

The 59th Congress still further expressed its disapproval of the Churchill Report by inserting the following paragraph in the appropriation for the support of schools in Alaska (34 Statutes p. 1337) "provided that any person or persons employed hereunder as special agents or inspectors, or to perform any special or unusual duty, in connection herewith, shall not receive as compensation exceeding two hundred dollars per month, in addition to actual travelling expenses and per diem not exceeding four dollars in lieu of subsistence, when absent on duty outside of the District of Columbia." Mr. Churchill received $751 per month and travelling expenses.

Sundry Denials.

On page 33 of the report is the statement that the reindeer landed at the Island of Unalaska in 1891 are "said to have consisted of geldings and females", which have "long since disappeared."

The rumor that the said male deer were geldings, is an old story that has done duty for different places in Alaska.

With regard to the band at Unalaska, I can testify that they were examined, before purchasing, by a United States Surgeon and found to be breeding deer.

Upon different years I saw fawns near Unalaska, as did others. See letter of Government School Teacher at Unalaska. (Exhibit X. p.)

The reason they did not stock the Island was that, being without a herder, some of them wandered out on fields of snow, which projected over the edge of precipices, and which with the weight of the deer broke off, killing the deer on rocks below.

the other ~~deer~~, roaming wild through the mountains, were from time to time killed off by the natives until none were left. That particular band of deer were purchased to demonstrate, 1st, that live deer could be purchased in Siberia, and 2nd, that the deer could be safely transported,--- both of which had been denied.

The ~~Test~~ experiment succeeding, ~~they~~ the deer were turned loose at Unalaska, as the Government, at the time, had no arrangements for herding them.

The Government would have been pleased to have had them stock the island, which they would have done, if they had been unmolested. But whether they stocked the island or not, was no part of the main plan of introducing reindeer into Alaska.

On pages 90 and 108 the report refers to a newspaper reporter's account of an address made by myself before the Anthropological Society of Washington, D. C. in December 1905, in which I am represented as saying that the "11000 reindeer in Alaska, are descendants of 160 head purchased in Siberia, with $2000 subscribed by private parties."

"The reindeer," he said, "practically doubles in number every year." I did not make either of the above statements as they were reported. It is possible I may have said that the 11,000 reindeer were descendants of the 171 head purchased with the $2146 from private funds, from the 1120 purchased between 1893 and 1902 from Government funds, and from the descendants of the same. Such a statement would be substantially correct. Any one familiar with newspaper reporting knows how easily a portion of the statement is left out, thereby entirely changing the character of the statement.

Again, on page 116 I am represented as informing the Hon. Henry E. Baker, ex-Member of Congress, that there were 18,000 reindeer in Alaska.

I have no remembrance of ever having had a conversation with Mr. Baker , and if I did I am sure I gave no such number. Mr. Baker must either have misunderstood me or his memory is at fault.

On page 134 of the report Mr. Churchill writes that I have "not been in Alaska for more than six years last past". As he was there in 1905, his six years would mean that I had not visited Alaska since 1899. Whereas as a matter of fact I inspected the schools in Alaska in 1900, 1901, and 1902, and the following years they were visited by my assistant, Dr. William Hamilton keeping the Bureau of Education fully informed of actual conditions.

Two Salaries.

On page 33 of the report, speaking of the 171 reindeer purchased in 1892, Mr. Churchill writes "The deer above mentioned were purchased with funds contributed by charitable persons upon solicitation, in various newspapers, of Rev. Sheldon Jackson who was deeply interested and represented at that time the Presbyterian Board of

Home Missions and the Bureau of Education, and *drew salaries from both.*" (the italics are mine.)

I did not draw two salaries. The payments made by the Board of Home Missions and the Bureau of Education constituted one salary. In 1885 when appointed by the Government General Agent of Education in Alaska as the appropriation of $25,000 made by Congress for Education in Alaska was so insufficient for the purpose, the Commissioner of Education, the Hon. John Eaton, LL.D., planned to divide the salary between the Government and the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, as ~~in 1885~~, when I was appointed by the Bureau of Education, it was the policy of the Government to cooperate with various churches in the education and civilization of native peoples As four-fifths of the schools in existence in Alaska at that time were carried on by the Presbyterian Mission Board, and were taken over by the Bureau of Education, General Eaton looked to the Presbyterian Board to continue to contribute towards my support. Hence upon his recommendation the Secretary of the Interior fixed the salary to be paid by the Government for the establishment, conduct and supervision of schools in Alaska at $1200. Although the Marshal to look after criminals received $2500, the fishery Agents to look after fishing $4000, the General Agent of the Seal Islands $3,650, to look after the killing of seals $3,650, with one assistan at $2/950, and two assistants with $2,190 each, but to educate and train future citizens, $1200. (Exhibit F. p.---)

After some correspondence between the Government and the Board of Missions at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Interior officially expressed by the Commissioner of Education in a letter

(Exhibit . p . . .)

to myself dated May 14, 1887, the Board of Missions finally agreed to add $1200 to the $1200 paid by the Government, thus making a salary of $2400 to the General Agent of Education in Alaska. This arrangement was effected with the verbal understanding that the General Agent could give a portion of his time to the work of the several churches in whose bounds he might be. This could be done while the school work was small without detriment to the Government.

It was also done without any friction or discrimination among the churches concerned. In the early eighties there was only a monthly or semi-monthly communication by water between the leading villages. Oftentimes the General Agent of Education after inspecting the school at a certain village, would be compelled to remain a couple of weeks longer before a steamer would arrive to take him to the next school. In the meantime he was the guest of the Contract Mission Teacher (possibly no other white family in the village), and naturally discussed conditions of the native village and best available methods of improving them. Upon the return of the General Agent to Washington the following fall, he would receive invitations from the Mission Boards to attend a meeting of their directors, that they might learn the condition, needs and success of their work in Alaska. The value of such a work, without expense to the Government, and yet in line with its policies, can scarcely be computed. I have repeatedly received letters conveying thanks of Mission Boards of different churches for the moral assistance thus rendered their work.

Thus while the Presbyterian Church alone helped make up my salary, yet all the other churches received from the arrangement equal benefits with the Presbyterian.

After June 30, 1894, the Government discontinued the contract system with the churches. Upon this discontinuance the Mission Board felt that the Government should assume my entire support, and Doctor W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, officially requested the Secretary of the Interior to make my salary $3,000 (Exhibit V.), and on January 5, 1895, the Government agreed to pay $2500. As the $2500 was not a living salary under the circumstances, the Board of Missions paid the $500 additional to make the salary of $3,000, which the Commissioner of Education considered necessary to the position. This was continued by the Mission Board until the spring of 1907.

But, as previously stated, while the Presbyterian Mission Board alone among the churches contributed to my support, yet I never knowingly discriminated against any denomination in Alaska in favor of the Presbyterian. And the statement on page 114 of the report that until the year 1907, while acting as General Agent of Education in Alaska, I "was evidently a subsidized Agent of the Presbyterian Board of Missions", is not true.

During the thirty-one years of my work in Alaska I sought to assist each denomination as I had opportunity. Upon one occasion, when a Mission belonging to a church, other than my own, was abandoned by their Mission Board through a misunderstanding and the Missionary was left without provisions, with 25 native children on his hands to house, feed, clothe and care for at the beginning of an Alaska winter, I gave him from my private funds $500, and bade him to hold on until I could lay the matter before his Mission Board. This I did with the result that the Church resumed the support of its Mission. Some time afterwards a Sunday School belonging to that denomination learning what I had done, repaid me the $500, I had contributed.

The publication of Mr. Churchill's report with its many erroneous and misleading statements had a double effect upon the Country. The so-called "yellow Journals" saw the opportunity for making a sensation and came out with flaring head lines as follows: "New Alaskan Plunder scandal involves Church. Special Agent reports Government outrageously robbed. School reports padded."

The more staid secular papers, and especially the religious press took pains to look into the matter and expose the falseness of the charges.

Harper's Weekly of September 1st, 1906, says editorially: "The Rev. Sheldon Jackson has the reputation of being a first rate man both as regards probity and efficiency, and a devoted and unselfish friend of the Alaskan Indians. It behooves prudent people to go very slow in believing anything to his discredit."

The Springfield Republican under date of August 30, 1906, says: "The charges of improprieties in managing the Alaska reindeer herd, have brought from him a sweeping denial. It must be said that on the face of things at least, he presents a good case."

The Chicago Record-Herald of September 30, 1906, prints "Presbyterians declare finding of special Agent is biased and untrue. Criticism of Dr. Sheldon Jackson by Churchill is declared to be unwarranted."

The Chicago Interior of September 13, 1906, writes editorially: "After minute examination of the entire pamphlet (The Churchill Repor) we are able to assure the Church that there is no ground whatever for these widely circulated slanders on the character of this eminent home missioner veteran."

The Rev. T. L. Brevig who has worked 12 years for the Eskimos, much of the time as Government teacher, writes: "Mr. Churchill picks out isolated facts, and from these often supposed facts drew conclusions that painted persons and affairs in unduly dark colors. The brighter side was left unmentioned." Exhibit 2, p

S. Foster & Co. , wholeasle grocers, San Francisco, who have for years furnished the Treasury and Interior Department with supplies for Alaska, writes under date of September 17,1906 "The occasional words of praise found in the report are pleasant reading, but we deprecate the personalities found in certain parts, notably the supplemental reports. Matters of personal resources and private income hardly enter into an inquiry of public character and do not properly belong to the report." (Exhibit 1 page

The Rev. Axel E. Karlson for 20 years a Missionary among the Eskimos writes: "The greater part of this report is based upon information received from outsiders and people not favorably disposed to the education of the Alaskans and not on facts from Mr. Churchill's personal investigation." Exhibit 7 -

Hon. Wm. A. Kelly, Superintendent of Government schools in southern Alaska, and Ex U. S. Commissioner and Probate Judge for five years, writes: "Throughout his tour it was evident that Mr. Churchill did not intend to investigate both sides and give credit where credit was due x x x Mr. Churchill saw only whom he wished to see and heard only that he wished to hear ~~xxx~~ Mr. Churchill spent a week in Sitka but did not interview any of the Missionaries there, nor did he even call upon Governor Brady to lay before him the charges that he was connected with the Reynolds Development Co. until the day he was leaving. Mr. Churchill had an excellent opportunity to interview me at the portland Exposition, but he simply glanced at me as a horse-trader would a horse, he had in mind to condemn." ~~S[illegible]~~ -

A Chief Justice of a United States Court, accustomed to weighing evidence writes me, "I have read the so-called report of Mr. Churchill, based as it is on sought rumor at Stations while waiting for the next boat. That any one free to act on his own judgment, should presume to make such a report is explicable only on the theory that a different policy had been determined upon and facts are wanting to justify it." ~~See~~ (Echibit -- P p. ---)

The Synod of the State of Washington that has ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the Presbyterian Churches and Missions in Alaska took the following action:

Extract from the Minutes of the Synod of Washington,
In session at the Presbyterian Church, Walla Walla,
Washington, October 4-7, 1906, pages 424-425.

Paper No. 8, being certain papers criticizing the character and work of Dr. Sheldon Jackson.

We recommend 1st, That this Synod of Washington express its righteous indignation and disapproval of the unwarranted and unjust and untrue charges and criticisms made by Mr. Frank Churchill concerning the work and character of Dr. Sheldon Jackson and our Presbyterian Mission in Alaska. The injustice and absolute falseness of these criticisms are made clearly apparent in the replies to these criticisms both by the Board of Home Missions and by the official reply, at the order of the United States Senate, of Dr. W. T. Harris, at the time United States Commissioner of Education. x x x x The Report was adopted". See (Exhibits [illegible] A page ____).

The Board of Home Missions, representing the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America with its millions of adherents, sent out an official reply to the charges of Mr. Churchill concerning Presbyterian Missions in Alaska.

In this reply they characterize the report as follows: "We regret that the report bears evidence of prejudice almost from beginning to end. It abounds in sneers at Missions and Missionary management and reflects at several points on our own representatives. The desire to examine impartially would have led the Special Agent to come to the Home Board Office and get whatever facts the Board might have to present, but we were kept in the dark concerning the progress and findings of the investigation." See (Exhibit ____ page ____)

Testimony of Wm. T. Harris, LL.D., Commissioner of Education of the United States, in a public hearing, April 28, 1906, before the sub-Committee of the Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives, having in charge the sundry civil Appropriation Bill for 1907, Hon. T. A. Tawney, Chairman, pages 745-746.

"The Chairman: - His (Mr. Churchill) information then was mostly hearsay?

Doctor Harris: - I have read his report carefully and pronounce it hearsay as far as our Department is concerned. There are patent mistakes in it of a serious kind; the hearsays are absurd most of them x x x x x

The Chairman: - His information was inaccurate?

Doctor Harris: - That kind of information picked up as though it was true. It was entirely inaccurate and misleading.

The Chairman: - Are there many inaccuracies in the report?

Doctor Harris: - Amost every page has on it something of that kind.

The Chairman: - His report is practically valueless so far as your Bureau is concerned.

Doctor Harris: - Entirely so. Yes, sir. x x x "

(See Exhibit ___Q___ page ______)__.

In Senate Document No. 483. 59th Congress 1st Session. Pages 153 and 170 Dr. Harris again gives his judgment concerning some features of the report. (Exhibit L. p)

6. Under the sixth head I refer to my comments upon most of the evidence given in the report which is in the na-

ture of a collection of criticisms on the management of reindeer in Alaska, collected from white immigrants into Alaska from the States. These criticisms take the form of innuendo, or the statement of a fragment of a fact which looks bad taken by itself, but which taken with the total of facts of the same kind may look the opposite of bad. + + + +

The narration of a fragment of a fact may be made to contain an innuendo or calumnious insinuation. That the air is full of such innuendoes in Alaska or in any other mining region is to be expected. It was desirable that Mr. Churchill' report should gather up such insinuations as were found to be current and sift them to the bottom and if the report had not been completed with undue haste I think that its able writer would have accomplished what is desired, namely, a survey of the complaints which allege particular instances of maldeasance placed on a general background of facts as to the trend of the whole experiment, said facts ascertained from the official reports of the heads of the stations from year to year. These facts show generally a striking conformity to the policy laid down from the beginning, namely, the training of Eskimo apprentices by a long apprenticeship which tests their persistence as well as their skill, and secondly, the bringing of reindeer into their hands and protecting them in their ownership.

Subsidiary to this end is the founding of permanent stations with herds of sufficient size, as teaching centers, and Lapp herders who will train apprentices, furnish them with reindeer herds, and finally the distribution of these stations over all northern, central and western Alaska, where the moss grows abundantly. 32 Senate Document p38 59th

Exhibit

Notwithstanding the many reckless and untrue statements and unjust aspersions of the character of devoted and good men who are unselfishly giving years of toil, hardship and suffering in behalf of the natives of Alaska, aspersions that should not have been made unless substantiated by full, impartial investigation and reliable proof, and only then accompanied by such mitigating circumstances as such case might afford, yet Mr. Churchill's report contains a sufficient amount of good material to show what a valuable report he could have made if he had taken the time to really investigate the true condition of affairs.

As far as increasing the efficiency of the work of the Bureau of Education in Alaska is concerned, the report is a failure.

INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER INTO NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

It is a matter of more than ordinary interest that the successful introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska has led to their ~~successful~~ introduction into Newfoundland.

In the late eighties an Oxford-bred young English physician of good family, connected with a London hospital, strayed into the East London Tabernacle to hear D. L. Moody. It was a turning point in his life. He determined to make his religion practical and entered the service of the "Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen", that was at work among the fishermen of the North Sea. When the struggle of establishing that Medical Mission and placing it upon a permanent basis was over, in 1892, he sailed in a ninety-ton schooner from the harbor of Yarmouth, England, to organize a similar work among the fishermen off the shores of Newfoundland, and Labrador, where he now has a Hospital ship for summerwork and several hospitals along that bleak,rocky,barren shore for winter work.

In making the rounds of these hospitals and the scattered villages of the fishermen and Eskimos, he sometimes travels 2000 miles in winter with dog teams. In 1903-4 he secured some of the reindeer reports of the Bureau of Education.

The more he read the reports, the more he became convinced that he must have reindeer for these winter trips. He opened a correspondence with me and when he had an opportunity visited me to confer as to ways and means for securing reindeer for Newfoundland and Labrador. Which has happily resulted in Dr. Grenfell securing a herd of 300 head of reindeer which were safely landed Jan. 7th 1908 at the small village of Cremeliere, two miles from St. Anthony, on the northern coast of Newfoundland. From this point, as they increase in numbers, the deer will be distributed along the coast of Labrador. (Exhibit-Y. p)

Annual Inspection.

On May 28, 1906, Dr. William Hamilton, the assistant agent of education in Alaska, under instructions from the Commissioner of Education, left Washington for the annual inspection of the schools and reindeer stations in Alaska. During the summer he visited the schools at Barrow, Wainwright, Icy Cape, Kivalina, Kotzebue, Unalaska; and the reindeer stations at Barrow, Kotzebue, Kivalina, Deering, Wales, Teller, Golofnin, Unalakleet, and Gambell. At the above places he examined into the condition of the public school buildings and Government property, and held conferences with teachers, superintendents of reindeer staions, herders, apprentices, and all other persons interested in educational matters in Alaska.

It is proposed to continue Mr. W. T. Lopp as resident local superintendent of schools and reindeer stations for northwestern Alaska. Mr. Lopp's duties are to supervise the schools and reindeer stations at Barrow, Wainwright, Icy Cape, Point Hope, Kivalina, Kotzebue, Deering, Shishmaref, Wales, Teller, Gambell, and Sinuk, making as frequent visits of inspection throughout the year as weather and distance will permit., together with such other duties as may be assigned to him from time to time. The district includes more than 1,000 miles of the coast region bordering the Arctic Ocean and Bering Sea.

The superintendent of schools and reindeer stations in western central Alaska is Mr. Axel E. Karlson, whose supervision extends over the schools and reindeer stations at Unalakleet, Golofnin, and Koserefsky. Mr. Karlson's duties in western central Alaska are similar to those of Mr. Lopp in northern Alaska.

Cooperation of the Treasury Department.

The cooperation of the Honorable, the Secretary of the Treasury and of Captain W. G. Ross, chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, has been freely extended as in past years, granting transportation on the Revenue Cutter Thetis to Dr. William Hamilton, Ph.D. Assistant Agent of Education in Alaska; also to Government teachers to and from their schools, that were inaccessible by ordinary commercial vessels.

The kindness of Captain Oscar E. Hamlet, R.C.S., commanding, and [illegible] of the officers of the Cutter Thetis, is also appreciated

All of which, with the accompanying exhibits, is respectfully submitted.

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Gen'l Agt., Education in Alaska.

To the

Commissioner of Education.

(COPY)

New York, March 31, 1908.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,

The Concord, Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Jackson:-

Mr. Eames, of the Young People's Missionary Movement, says that if you can leave chapters four and five of your book with him on Saturday, so that they may look them over, then he will see you on Monday morning, at twelve o'clock relative to the book.

There is to be a conference on Friday of this week, but he thinks it will be in ample time to see you on Monday, for final decision will not be reached.

We here in the Presbyterian rooms are so glad that this book will be out for next year, and I do not want to spare any effort that will get it in the library. Mr, Eames has recommendations from forty Boards in regard to the books that will be in the library, so you see the choice is limited, for the libraries only sell for five dollars a set.

I shall hope to see you on Monday.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) Ella A. Boole.

The Concord D.C. April 2. 1908

Mrs Kate H. Hancock Treas.
Redlands. California

My dear Mrs Hancock.

Dr Stevenson has notified me that the money is all raised for the Woman's building. Westminster College Salt Lake.

I now enclose you from my wife, the thousand dollars which she promised when the other $9000 should raised. Please send the receipt direct to her (Mrs Sheldon Jackson. The Concord. Washington D.C)

We shall be glad to see Mrs Allen, when she comes to Washington & hear more of College plans &c.

With kind remembrances to your self. Mother & Sister. I remain

Respectfully
Sheldon Jackson

Sent to Mrs Kate H. Hancock Treas. Redlands. California on April 2. 1908 - Check No 62920 of the Washington Loan & Trust Co of Washington D.C. on the Chase National Bank. New York City for one thousand dollars, being Mrs Sheldon Jackson's contribution to the Woman's building of Westminster College. Utah.

S. J.

April 22. 1908

Mrs Jessie M. Honeyman
63 N 20th St. Portland Or

Dear Madam
Yours of April 14th inquiring concerning sailing of Revenue Cutter is received.

The U.S. Revenue Cutter Thetis will sail from Seattle Wash early in May for Gambell St. Lawrence Id and Barrow. For more explicit information, write the Seattle Hardware Co. Seattle Wash & ask them to give you the address of the Captain of the Cutter probable date of sailing, & if he will receive your boxes &c. The above hardware firm are all Christian men & interested in both Gambell & Barrow & will gladly assist you.

The Customs officer at Portland can probably give you the address of the Captain of the Cutter Thetis

Sincerely Yours
Sheldon Jackson
Gen. Agt. of Education in Alaska

[illegible] April [illegible] 190[illegible]

My dear Dr [illegible]

Yours of March 27th is rec'd. I rejoice with you that the money for the Memorial Building is raised.

I hope you can sell the Collegiate Institute this spring and thus be able to commence the erection of the Memorial Building. What are the prospects?

I am not sure whether I sent you a copy of Mrs [illegible] letter to me of [illegible] and my reply [illegible].

When Mrs [illegible] gave me an opportunity of expressing my wishes in the matter of a Memorial Building, I wrote her frankly that I would prefer a Memorial Library Building. The funds that were contributed for the erection of the Collegiate Institute had no reference to my Memorial. And it is better that [illegible] to some one else. General [illegible] The College will have [illegible] anyway.

for a Memorial [illegible] would be [illegible] additional [illegible]

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the College. I think if the leading friends of the College see it in the same light, that the Church will raise through the Woman's Board money $50.000 for buildings & endowments. Whatever is done in this direction should be done while Mrs James is President of the Woman's Board for her enthusiasm & personality will count much in the movement.

I write this that the friends of the movement may understand one another & work together

I hope you have favorable news concerning your daughter's health. Remember me to her when you write her. With regards to Mrs Stevenson I remain Sincerely yours

Sheldon Jackson

When you reply please return me the enclosed letter of [illegible]

April 24th 1908

Mr J. W. Baker
Seattle Hardware Co
Seattle

Dear Sir

When you can take the time Kindly call at the Scandinavian Bank American Bank. Seattle. and inquire for me the Amount of money held by them deposited to the Credit of Nils Klemetson. a Lapp reindeer herder at Golofnin Alaska. On June 15th 1903 I deposited with that bank $434.56 to the Credit of the above Nils Klemetson. Last July Rev A. E. Karlson wrote in behalf of Nils K asking about the money. And on Oct 29th I wrote the Bank for particulars as to what interest it was drawing &c. They wrote back asking whether it was deposited in their "Savings department" or whether I hold their certificate for the Amount. Certainly their own books ought to show. Whatever papers I received, I forwarded to Nils. K.

Please ascertain for me, whether any branch of the Bank holds any money to the credit of Nils. K. - the Amount & add interest if any & greatly oblige. Yours truly Sheldon Jackson
Gen'l Agt. of Ed in Alaska

"The Concord,"

Washington, D.C., April 27,1908.

The Chief Engineer,
U. S. Reclamation Service,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am informed that one of your engineers has recommended that a portion of the lands belonging to the Pima Indians in Arizona be sold or opened for entry, and that the holdings of the Indians be reduced to five acres of irrigable land per head, with arid land for grazing.

Please advise me if such a recommendation has been made, and if so, what is the likelihood of its being put into effect. Does it meet with your approval?

I am interested in these Indians, and think they are worthy of more than ordinary consideration. Their country was a resting place to the emigrants and forty-niners, when everything else on all sides of them were on the war path. They have always been good friends to the white man, and have never been on the war path.

Your consideration of this matter and an early reply will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

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The [illegible], [illegible]
April 28th 1908

My dear Dr Stewart

Yours of yesterday
is received this morning. And I am
satisfied with your reply to Mr Briggs
that you will condense to about 150 to
200. "With regard to Mr Briggs' suggestions, I have no objections to your cutting
out the whole of the "Women"".

I think the condensed with a
section that the [illegible] or
something of that kind. In that case
[illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ a [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] take their [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ in having
[illegible] [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]
& [illegible] "[illegible]" Then [illegible]

I have a copy of the Womans Chapter &
will go over them & see if they understand
of the same, but you are free ~~no~~ no obligations to take ~~[illegible]~~ adopt my changes.
unless they coincide with your own views

I again [illegible] my former [illegible] of Cutter
and Dr [illegible]'s editorial & the addresses of [illegible]
& [illegible] in the Moderator contest.
Also Dr Harris' article on the Missions &
Reindeer. Perhaps many of the quotations
could be cut down by just ~~[illegible]~~ quoting
the important sentences, without giving the
history that led up to them.

2

I have not yet heard the Map in the [illegible] of the Map Maker. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] you can [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] publishing the [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] on the whole [illegible] [illegible] found out the possibility [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], & [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the first [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

It is very important that the publication [illegible] have a wide circulation of the book in the [illegible] Assembly, also to the Speaker [illegible]. Members [illegible] and House [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] both [illegible] & [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] 1894

A Change in size of page would make many of the [illegible] useless.

By the way I will take care [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of making [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ illustrations [illegible] pay for them myself.

Excuse this hurried scrawl

Sincerely yours

Sheldon Jackson

No. 1.

If you would like to have the [illegible] sensible Observations in the Chapters of which you have two Copies, then send me one of the Copies, & I will attend to these ~~and &~~ return them to you at once

Will it not be well to do your condensations ~~[illegible]~~ of the Chapters already written before finishing the remainder of the book. I think it may save time As the book Can be finished While the first part is being set in type.

Whenever you think it will be safe to commence work again on the electrotype plates for the illustrations let me know

D.C. April 29th 1908

My dear Father Barnum

Yours of recent date is received. And at your request I mail you the Ms which you kindly prepared for me on the history of the Catholic Missions in Alaska.

Ill health & two surgical operations during the past year have prevented the finishing & publication of a book on Missions in Alaska. The project however has not been given up, & hope with returning health to complete the book this coming year. To save writing for the Ms again, I have had a type written copy made for myself. I hope you can bring the record for me down to 1907 or 8.

How is your own health. I hope it is better than when you left Alaska.

Very sincerely yours

Sheldon Jackson

Department of the Interior,
United States Reclamation Service,
Washington, D.C.

Office of the Director.

April 28th, 1908.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson,
The Concord,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of April 27 has been received, regarding the irrigation of lands belonging to the Pima Indians in Arizona. Work is being carried on in cooperation with the Indian Office in accordance with an appropriation of $300,000 (33 Stat., 1081; 34 Stat., 333).

Under the terms of the act approved March 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1022) the Secretary of the Interior is transferring a portion of the $300,000 to the Reclamation Service to be expended by that Service in accordance with the rules and regulations. The Indians receive credit upon the reclamation charge assessed against their lands by the Salt River project to the amount so transferred.

Wells are being put down on the reservation and so placed that they will become parts of the pumping stations to be provided. Power will be obtained from the Roosevelt dam and the transmission line for bringing the power to the pumping stations is now being erected. It is expected by this means to furnish an ample supply of water at reasonable cost.

As to whether the acreage of the Indians will be limited or not, this is a matter which I think is in the discretion of the Indian Office as to how much land can or will be irrigated by an Indian and his family. There is ample land on the reservation for all and the question I assume is simply how much will be put to use.

I have been fairly well acquainted with the conditions in and about Tucson for upwards of about 30 years, and appreciate the needs of these Indians.

Very truly yours,

(signed) F. H. NEWELL,

Director.

L.E.C. COPY.

THE SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN BANK
Seattle, Wash.

May 1st, 1908.

Mr. F. W. Baker,
c/o Seattle Hardware Co.,
City.

Dear Sir:

In looking up the account of Nels Klemetsen, we find that on June 20th, 1903, we issued our demand certificate for $434.06 payable to Nels Klemetsen. On February 8th, 1904 this certificate was returned to us and a new one was issued for $184.06, and we mailed $250. in post office money orders to Mr. Klemetsen, Golovin, Alaska as per his request. The certificate for $184.06 is here at the bank. There is no interest due on this account, as the money was deposited in demand certificates. We are returning herewith the letters which you left with us yesterday, and trust that we have given you the desired information.

Very truly yours,
C. A. Nelson
Mgr. Sav. Dept.

Q.

May 11th, 1908.

Hon. Elmer Ellsworth Brown,
Commissioner of Education,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As this session of Congress is nearing an end, I hope there will be no delay in securing from the Secretary of the Interior permission for my Reindeer Report for 1906 to be given to the Senate for publication in the usual way.

The report of Mr. F. C. Churchill (Sen.Doc. 483, 59th Congress, 1st Session), makes certain charges concerning the school and reindeer service in Alaska that not only reflects upon the management of the Bureau of Education, but also upon certain employees of the Bureau, who have served the Government faithfully in Arctic and sub-Arctic Alaska from six to twelve years with unblemished reputation. Now in the above report of Mr. Churchill they are presented to the country as grafters, as robbers, both of the Government and of the natives for whom they are working.

Both the honor of the Bureau and justice demands that they have an opportunity of setting themselves right before the world.

The reply of Dr. Harris, Commissioner of Education in 1906, was necessarily partial, for the men accused had not been heard from. My report presents their side of the case, and I am sure the Government will not deny them a hearing.

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agent, Education in Alaska.

Q.

May 12th, 1908.

Hon. Elmer Ellsworth Brown,
Commissioner of Education,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

The report of Mr. F. C. Churchill (Sen.Doc.483, 59th Congress, 1st Session), makes certain charges concerning the school and reindeer service in Alaska that not only reflects upon the management of the Bureau of Education, but also upon certain employees of the Bureau, who have served the Government faithfully in Arctic and sub-Arctic Alaska from six to twelve years with hitherto unblemished reputation. Now, in the report of Mr.Churchill, they are presented to the country as grafters, as robbers, both of the Government and of the natives for whom they are working. Both the honor of the Bureau and justice demands that they have an opportunity of setting themselves right before the world.

The reply of Dr. Harris, Commissioner of Education in 1906, was necessarily incomplete, for the men accused had not been heard from. My report presents their side of the case, and I am sure the Government will not deny them a hearing.

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S. Gen'l Agent, Education in Alaska.

The Concord DC. May 12. 1908

Miss L. C. Rue,
Literature Dept. Bd. H. M.

My dear Friend

Yours of yesterday concerning half-tone plate of Mrs. H. Greene is received. My engraver is through with it and I ship it to you this evening by mail.

Upon its safe arrival please drop me a postal card.

Do you go to the Assembly this year?

Respectfully Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Thank for use of electrotype.

May 12 8

Mr A. C. Wiley
Street Fairfax Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

In response to the letter of Mr Chas. P. Stone of May 7th I reply that I do not wish to trade lot-17 Littles Subdivision for improved or unimproved property I will sell however for small amount of Cash & the ballance on 5 prct Notes secured by deed of trust on the property in 10 annual payments, if that much time should be wanted

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

May 14, 1906.

Hon. Henry M. Teller,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

The Bureau sends you by special messenger the preliminary report on Education and Reindeer in Alaska for 1906. The statistics of this preliminary report are the same as appear in my regular annual report for 1906, for which you will call in the Senate to-day. The printed form, however will be more convenient for you to use in the conference. If you wish several copies of the above preliminary report, I can furnish them to you.

Very truly yours,

U.S. Gen'l Agt., Education in Alaska.

Sheldon Jackson

L.E.C.

June 1, 1908.

Mr. M. Friedman,
Superintendent Indian Industrial School,
Carlisle, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Yours of May 29, furnishing a list of the Alaska students that expect to be returned this summer, is received. I thank you very much for the information and hope that you will keep me informed, from time to time, with regard to those still remaining at school.

Congratulating you upon being at the head of the, to my mind, finest Indian school in the country, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.Gen'l Agt., Education in Alaska.

L.E.C.

June 13, 1908.

Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown,
Commissioner of Education,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have recently passed my seventy-fourth birthday and completed fifty years of strenuous work for the public welfare. With advancing years and failing health, I feel the necessity of withdrawing from public life.

Therefore, I hereby tender you my resignation of the office of "General Agent of Education in Alaska" to take effect at the close of the present fiscal year, June 30th.

In taking this step I greatly regret separation from the Bureau with which I have been connected unofficially five years, and officially twenty-three years. I have served under every Commissioner the Bureau has had, save one Henry Barnard, LL.D., the first Commissioner.

My association with Commissioners Eaton, Dawson, Harris, and yourself, has been pleasant, cordial and helpful both to myself and the work. I could not have asked for more hearty cooperation or more generous treatment.

The work to which I was officially appointed, April 11, 1885, by General John Eaton, Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Honorable Henry M. Teller, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, was first inaugurated by myself in 1877 as the Agent of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions and the above action of the Government resulted in the creation of a new division in the Bureau of Education with myself as its head.

The schools which I had created between 1877 and 1885 were taken up by the new division and steps taken to open and maintain other schools wherever needed in Alaska as rapidly as Congress provided the necessary funds.

Having thus organized the work which led to the creation of the Alaska Division in the Bureau, and having had charge of said division from the beginning, I shall never cease to take a deep interest in its continued growth and success in the years to come.

Thanking you for consideration during the past months of suffering, I remain dear Sir,

Most Sincerely Yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S. Gen'l Agt., Education in Alaska.

Group No. 1.

SOME ASSOCIATES AND HELPERS.

1. Rev. Benjamin H. Pitman*, Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Esperance, N.Y. He admitted to the church on confession of faith Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Jackson, and baptised their children, Sheldon and Louise. 2. Rev. J. Trumbull Backus *, D.D.,LL.D., forty-one years pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Schenectady, N.Y. 1832-73. Counsellor of Sheldon during his college days and led him to unite with the church of Esperance. 3. Rev. George F. Whitworth*, D.D., pioneer in Oregon and Washington 1853-1907. Assisted in the organization of the First Presbyterian Church, Portland, Oregon, 1853 and was the first Presbyterian minister north of the Columbia River (1854). 4. Mrs. E. T. Throop Martin*. Collected the money for the building of the missionary vessel "Morning Star" (1856); organized the "Woman's Santa Fe Missionary Society, (1867); "The New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado Missionary Association" (1868); "The Ladies Union Mission Association" (1879). 5. Mrs. James Lorimer Graham*, president of the New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado Missionary Association (1868), and of the "Ladies' Board of Missions (1870); also Vice President of "The Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions". 6. Hon. James Sheakley, U.S. Commissioner at Wrangell, Alaska (1887), Governor of Alaska, (1892-97). 7. John Eaton*, LL.D. Brevet Brigadier General, U.S. Volunteers (Civil War); United States Commissioner of Education (1870-86). Interested in the

education of Alaskan natives. 8. William T. Harris, LL.D., a distinguished educator and active in the development of schools and the introduction of domesticated reindeer into Alaska, U. S. Commissioner of Education, (1889-1906). 9. Rev. John Louis French. Helpful in securing transportatien. 10. Rev. Robert William Hill, D.D. Supt. of Missions in the Northwest, 1878-81 and for Indian Territory and Oklakoma 1887-95. 11. Rev. Samuel Ellis Wishard, D.D. Supt. of Presbyterian Missions Kentucky 1883-87, and of Utah 1890-1907?; 12. Rev. Thomas Carter Kirkwood, D.D., Supt. of Presbyterian Missions Colorado 1889- 19-.

* Deceased.

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Sheldon Jackson

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L.E.C. COPY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON.

June 15, 1908.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,
Bureau of Education,

My dear Sir:

Your letter of the 13th instant to the Commissioner of Education, tendering your resignation of the office of General Agent of Education in Alaska, has been received.

The outline of your official connection with the Bureau of Education, sketched by you, and the Commissioner's reference to your inauguration of the school system and the reindeer service among the natives of Alaska, and your long and faithful service, are noted with interest. Your resignation is accepted to take effect June 30th, with appreciation of the spirit of devotion you have always given to your work, as well as of the important results you have achieved.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) FRANK PIERCE

Acting Secretary.

L.E.C.
Copy.

June 20, 1908.

Doctor Sheldon Jackson,
General Agent of Education in Alaska,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Doctor Jackson:

I have transmitted your letter of resignation to the Secretary and am informed that it has been accepted. I cannot let pass this transaction, which brings to a close your twenty-three years of connection with this Office, without expressing my sense of the great importance of the work which you have done for the natives of Alaska. The establishment of schools over a wide extended territory, the beginnings of instruction in the ordinary school subjects, taught in the English language, together with the still more important subjects of moral standards and industrial occupation, and particularly the introduction of the reindeer industry and a system of training which centers in that industry --- these are achievements of large significance and leave no doubt that your name will long be held in memory by those who are concerned in the uplift of the Alaskan natives.

Be assured that my warm personal regard goes with you in your retirement from this Office, and my good wishes for the improvement of your health, and your general happiness and prosperity.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Elmer Ellsworth Brown

Commissioner.